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CHINESE EDUCATION.

PROGRESS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LAST TWO YEARS.

PAPER BY DR. Y. P. TSAI, CHANCELLOR OF THE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PEKING.

An interesting account of the history and present condition of Chinese education was prepared for the Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations by Dr. Y. P. Tsai, Chancellor of the National University of Peking. In the absence of Dr. Tsai, the address was read by Mr. P. O. Chen.

After describing the advantages and disadvantages of the old-time educational system in China, Dr. Tsai said:

China has now clearly recognised that the regeneration of her ancient civilisation will be a reality if the rising generations can be educated on new lines. The following facts, which show the progress and activities of the last two years, are worthy of consideration:

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

In the first place, I should like to point out the emphasis laid on instruction in science. This has lately been a striking feature of Chinese education. In 1922, Dr. Paul Monroe, of America, visited China, and his observations confirmed the opinion of many concerning the defects of science instruction. On the invitation of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, following Dr. Monroe's recommendation, Dr. G. H. Twiss, of the Ohio University, went to China to assist in the improvement of methods of instruction in science subjects, such as mathematics, physics and chemistry, etc. Summer schools for science teachers were first held in 1924 in Tsing Hua College, Peking, and are now being held for the second time at the National South-Eastern University in Nanking. Apparatus, models and other scientific instruments, which had so far afforded enormous facilities for physical science in the West, have been improved and standardised in large numbers by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION.

The second point which concerns us is the missionary education in China. According to recent statistics, the total number of students in the Protestant institutions at present is probably near three hundred thousand, and the number of students under the training of the Catholic churches about two hundred and five thousand odd. There are promising signs that a certain tendency in the direction of an increase in students in these institutions is in progress. But as we all recognise, whenever a missionary school is founded, religious instruction of some sort is propagated, bringing about new effects and influences, thereby contradicting the traditional education. While neglecting Chinese history, literature and other important subjects, missions in China are now organising different sets of educational systems of their own, parallel to the Chinese Government system, which might prove in time irreconcilable elements in the Chinese national education. Moreover, the "genuine" belief, though not usually the professed precepts, of Chinese educators, is almost wholly against the teaching of religion to young children, who are merely so much material to be recruited and manufactured by their elders. If we respected the right of our children, whose tradition and environment are non-religious, we should educate them in such a way as to give them knowledge and the mental habits required for forming independent opinion.

MASS EDUCATION.

The third point is the movement for mass education. At the 1923 Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, held at Tsing-Hwa College, national organisation for the movement to remove illiteracy was planned, and the movement received immediate support and co-operation from all parts of the country. One of the chief policies for the movement is the adoption of spoken language, *Pai-Hwa*, in

its teaching and learning. Not only leading magazines, newspapers and novels are published in *Pai-Hwa* but also standard works on art, philosophy and social science. Consequently, in the space of two years' time, the students attending the popular classes amounted to something like two millions. It will not be long before we see a thorough system of compulsory education in China on the one hand, accompanied by taxation on "illiterates" on the other.

Then let us consider the library movement. In China libraries have been in existence since the Chow Dynasty, but school libraries have only recently come into being. Up to this year a dozen college libraries, with the best modern equipments, have been on record. On our delegates' departure for Europe to attend this Conference a National Library Association was in formation with the aim of promoting more libraries, of devising better methods of management and of drawing more readers, both ordinary and advanced, to utilise libraries. Our libraries are losing no time in working towards greater achievements.

STUDENT UNREST.

May I now, without any intention of being controversial, say a few words about the present students' unrest in China in connection with their National movement for liberty, which is a larger and urgent part of the prodigious world-question. We all here talk of promoting international peace through the schools. Outside the conference who will respond to it? In my opinion, we should begin by formulating plans for international goodwill and mutual understanding, fair and equal treatment among the nations from the present case of China. In China, there are at least between four hundred and five million people, and amongst them works and seethes continually the mental evolution started by modern education and prompted by the sacred gospel of justice and humanity. The twentieth century, will not be long enough to evidence the full results of this movement, but its developments are certain to modify profoundly all common political considerations both in Europe and America. As to the students themselves, I think I have made a statement somewhere also saying that modern education has indeed freed our students from the thrall of authority. Having this new movement in their minds the attitude of the younger Chinese generation towards all political problems has become extremely varied and composite. This students' movement, though characteristic of the present age (as reported from Paris, Havana, and elsewhere), has precedents in the Chinese history of Han and Ming Dynasties. From the educationists' point of view it is not altogether wrong if the student acts upon his capacity as a citizen, with the good faith and proper understanding of patriotism. Apart from this, the active movement has gained invaluable results for him by instilling into the younger mind ideals, interests and desires for social service, thereby equipping him with organising and administrative ability, and fostering leadership and fellowship. But it may, in the ordinary course of things, jeopardise the students themselves, and the new progress which they have made. It is a question both complicated and hazardous. It is on this account that our educationists go out to protect them with great sympathy and kindness and to seek some form of elastic control, while giving fair play to all of them, in order that the students may respond by a dispassionate study resulting in greater and more mature achievement. I cannot help trusting that we educationists, who have gathered here, will exert ourselves in a most moderating and conciliatory temper to recognise the vitality and value of promoting the world peace and find the best device, with the spirit of generosity and fair play for this international course.

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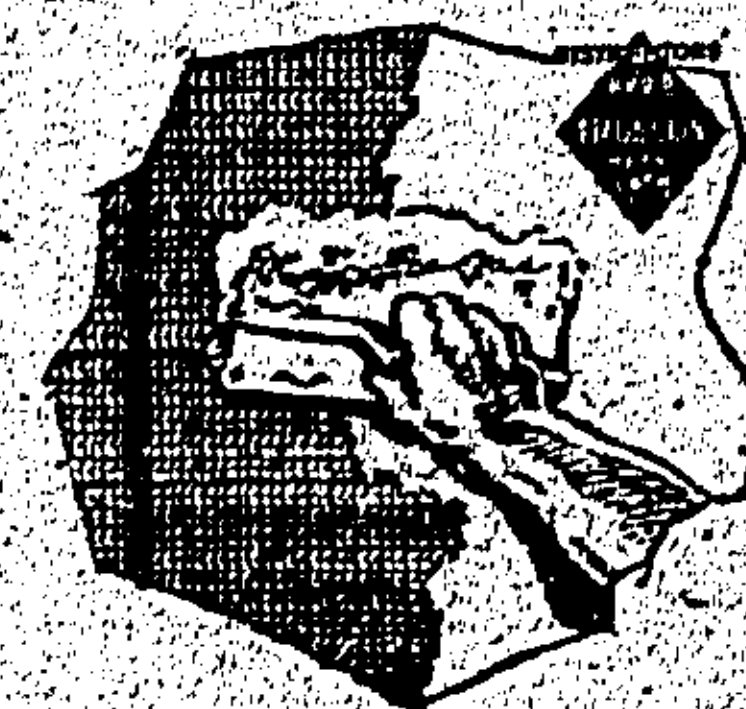
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OUR LONDON LETTER

BRITISH OPINION AND THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

THE NEED OF WATCHFULNESS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 22nd.

BRITISH OPINION AND CHINA.

The most intense interest is now taken in the problems in China which have for many weeks claimed the attention of the world, and this is in marked contrast to the attitude of almost complete detachment with which developments were viewed in the early stages of trouble. Of course, it would be futile for me to discuss this question at any length as it appears at the moment since the position may—and probably will—change before this letter reaches you. All that can be usefully said, therefore, is that responsible writers are now thoroughly alive to the real seriousness of the situation as it has unfolded itself by the boycott of British goods at Hongkong and elsewhere, and more particularly by the irregular blockade proclaimed by the gang in power at Canton.

I think public opinion can best be described as watchful and alert as regards what is going on in China, and the general feeling is that it behoves us to walk warily. "There is the more need to proceed cautiously," says the *Times* in a leading article this week, "since the Bolsheviks in Canton are obviously anxious to provoke some action by Great Britain that would turn the uncertain situation throughout China more definitely in their favour." It is stated by most of the commentators in the British papers that the Conference proposed by the Peking Government will give the Powers a real opportunity of concerting their policies in China. There is not much doubt in this country as to what ought to be done to deal with the agitators responsible for stirring up the Chinese, nor would there be any delay in effecting a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences between Britain and China were we free to act alone.

HOBBS'S RECORD.

The news of the week here has not been any questions of foreign or domestic politics or trade, but can be summed up in the phrase on the newspaper contents bills, "Hobbs Has Done It." Jack Hobbs, the Surrey batsman, playing against Somerset at Taunton scored the century which made his record of hundreds in first-class cricket a total of 123, and therefore equal to the record of W. G. Grace, the "King of Batsmen."

It must be confessed even by enthusiasts that it is with a sense of relief we realise that the deed has been done. There has been nothing else talked about for weeks. The news editors took the subject out of the domain of the sporting editors and made a big feature of it daily. The bright young men with descriptive pens and a roving commission to follow Hobbs about the country (like sleuth hounds) and wait till he made the looked-for century so that they could describe it in picturesque language. The papers managed to get the country talking about Hobbs and his hundred till everything else seemed to sink into insignificance.

By making his season's centuries total thirteen Hobbs also equalled the previous best in one summer, achieved by C. B. Fry, Hayward, and Hendren. He may be expected, of course, to go on making more hundreds, and, in fact, is doing so.

SWITCH OF FIGURES.

There are some who enter a mild protest against the fetish which has been made of 100 centuries in first-class cricket. It is pointed out that comparison between Hobbs and Grace is bound to be out of place, chiefly because of the difference in the wickets then and now. When "W.G." was in his prime the wickets were rough and not a bit like what they are to-day; they were like rough grass compared with a tennis lawn. What is remarkable is that Hobbs, having come out for Surrey 20 years ago, should at the age of 43 be the greatest batsman in the world.

AMERICANS AND THE SOVIET.

I hear that according to private advices received in London in the last few days American business men are making great efforts to open up trade with Russia. It is said on what appears to be good authority that the rather mysterious financial prosperity of the Soviet Government is due to American money. There is talk of a manganese concession having been secured by an American syndicate at a price put at about a million sterling.

It is worth noting that New York bankers are said to be much more friendly disposed towards the commercial possibilities of Russia than are their British counterparts; and anyway reports received in London during the last few months indicate the grant of concessions to American syndicates, which, on paper, look very attractive.

NAVAL ECONOMY.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a letter to Naval commands at home and abroad—including in the latter, of course, the China station—enjoining upon officers and men the need of economy. It is pointed out that on national grounds economy in the present state of the country's finances is as necessary as fighting efficiency. Therefore, if officers and men are called upon to sacrifice some comforts, it is hoped that they will cheerfully comply.

But as regards this letter I think the general opinion is that it is a pity that Parliament is not sitting, having risen for the Autumn recess, as otherwise a few pertinent questions might have been asked in the House of Commons. We are all for economy, or at least we pay lip-service to that virtue, but in what respect can the personnel of the Fleet contribute to it? They are under orders and cannot initiate expenditure by themselves. They live on rations, and anything supplementary they pay for. Every ship and shore establishment is subjected to a vigilant system of accountability. If the Admiralty is proposing to abate some of the comforts at present enjoyed on board ship the feeling is that Parliament as representing the taxpayers ought first to be told about it, and so have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

OPINION IN THE CLUBS.

In the Service clubs the Admiralty letter is the occasion for a good deal of pointed comment. It is said with perfect truth that while the Fleet has been heavily reduced in numbers since the Washington Conference the expenses of the Admiralty itself are considerably higher than they were before the war. The question is whether the arm-chair gentlemen in Whitehall, while careful to look after themselves when it is a matter of economising, are preparing to economise at the expense of the fighting men afloat.

There is a disposition to wax sarcastic over the letter in some quarters. Perhaps, it is suggested, all that is intended is meant in kindness, and all that Jack will be asked to forego is the good-night kiss of the petty officer who tucks him up in his little hammock at night, and the morning cup of tea handed round by the friendly bosun!

HUMOURS OF THE SILK DUTIES.

There are some Gilbertian stories going the rounds with regard to Mr. Churchill's silk duties. A firm importing dinner gongs were astonished to learn—that they had failed to notice before—that those gongs were suspended on cords of silk, or what looked like silk, and, therefore, liable to duty. Another firm importing bird cages were asked to pay duty because the cages were adorned with tassels of silk or artificial silk. The duty in each case would be insignificant, but to save time and bother the firms paid!

SOCIAL CHANGES.

Those who were badly hit at the height of the housing shortage in London when propertious prices had to be paid for flats are not sorry to know that there is

(Continued on next column).

GARRISON SPORTS.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

It has been decided to make the Garrison Cricket League a knock-out competition this year. Entries with fees of \$5 per team should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, G.R.C., Wellington Barracks, by October 1st.

SWIMMING GALA.

In connection with the Garrison Swimming Gala, entries for the following events, Army Boys Swimming Handicap Race, Army Girls ditto. Open to Children of all ranks, and handicap race of ninety yards, free style, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, G.R.C. by noon on Saturday. A small silver cup will be presented to the winner of each race.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played in the Garrison Tennis League last week are: "D" Coy., East Surrey Regt., beat "B" Coy., East Surrey Regt. by 90 to 9 (played for two points).

The positions in the Tennis League Table up to last Saturday are as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
R.E. "B"	14	14	0	14
R.A.O.C.	12	10	2	10
R.A.S.C.	12	8	4	8
H.Q. Wing, E. Surrey				
Regt.	12	7	5	7
Small Units	12	6	6	6
R.E. "A"	12	6	7	6
"D" Coy., E. Surrey				
Regt.	11	5	6	5
"A" Coy., E. Surrey				
Regt.	12	4	8	4
R.A.M.C.	10	0	10	0
"B" Coy., E. Surrey				
Regt.	12	0	12	0

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

The results up to last Saturday in the Garrison Water Polo League are as under:—

TEAM.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
38th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	5	4	1	0	9
H.Q. E. Surrey Regt.	4	4	—	—	8
"B" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	4	—	1	8
25th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	4	3	1	—	7
13th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	8	2	1	2	7
R.E.A.M.C.	6	2	—	4	4
"A" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	4	—	1	3	1
"D" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	—	—	5	—
"C" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	—	—	5	—

something like a slump in this class of accommodation. One used to be charged a premium for the privilege of having one's name put down on a list of people, all homeless and eager to get a roof over their heads at any cost, who had to bid for the key. The rent was, of course, the highest that could be rung out of the unhappy competitors, and it was in the circumstances extortionate.

Now, I am pleased to say, you can find any number of flats to let. The landlords are still trying to get the high rents that were obtainable formerly—but they cannot, nor are they likely to do so again. One reason is that people are going outside London to live. The flat dwellers belong to the class that can afford to run a small car; and as it happens that living in a London flat means that the car has to be put in a garage, sometimes at an inconvenient distance, the tendency is to make your home a little way out of town in a house where you can have your own garage in the garden, and where, moreover, you can get on to the country roads without delay.

This is one of the numerous ways that the coming of the inexpensive motor-car has changed habits. The owners of London flats are making the discovery, and there is nobody to offer any of them a grain of sympathy!

FATE OF THE MUSIC HALL.

What is going to happen to the music halls? The question is being asked as a result of the rumour that eleven suburban music halls are to be sold to Mr. A. E. Abrahams, the cinema owner, by Mr. Charles Gulliver, of the Palladium. It is obvious that if these eleven halls are to be turned into picture houses it will be a most serious matter for variety artists. I have heard it computed that the loss in salaries would amount to over £200,000 per annum, and apart from that the profits would go largely to the American film firms.

I need scarcely say that the usual controversy has started on the old subject, "Is the music hall dead?" Some contend that the coming of the cinema has killed the halls. On the other hand, several variety "stars" who have been interviewed are definitely of opinion that there is a public for variety as long as it is of first-rate quality. After all, this is the root of the whole matter. There are the Coliseum and the Alhambra, both of which are always crowded, simply because the fare provided is really good. I think, perhaps, the cinema has tended to make audiences more critical. Formerly they had no alternative; and if the music hall programme was indifferent they had to put up with it or go without, whereas now the case is altered, and they expect their full money's worth.

—H.B.

LABOUR LEADERS' DISPUTE.

"MONEY DUE UNDER A JUDGMENT."

An illustration of the relations between the leaders of the rival railwaymen's unions at Home is the controversy between Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. John Bromley, M.P., the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Mr. Thomas, at the recent N.U.R. conference at Southport, criticised the circumstances of the last strike of railway enginemen. As evidence of his sincerity, Mr. Bromley made a challenging reply, and offered, if found to be in the wrong, to pay £20 to the N.U.R. Orphan Fund.

To this offer Mr. Thomas recently gave an answer in the *Railway Review*, in which he stated that there is evidence that he has caused Mr. Bromley some uneasiness. With reference to the monetary challenge, he said:

May I remind him (Mr. Bromley) that he can be saved this trouble, as he has not yet paid the money due under the judgment of the High Court of Justice, which he must know perfectly well could be claimed at any time, but that rather than prejudice his position as a Parliamentary candidate I have refrained from doing so?

The issue is far too serious to be placed upon a basis of £20, because obviously if any statement I make is untrue it involves not only my position in the organisation, but as a public man.

I therefore reiterate my full statement of facts on the A.S.L.E. and F. strike as made at Southport.

A proposal was made to the executives of both Mr. Thomas's and Mr. Bromley's unions that they should appoint committees to inquire into the possibility of unity, amity, and understanding being fostered between the organisations.

* In 1917 Mr. J. H. Thomas and seven other officials of the National Union of Railwaymen were awarded £475 in a slander action against Mr. John Bromley and five other officials of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union. Mr. Thomas was awarded £150.

BUENOS AIRES BEAUTIES.

[BY GRACE L. MORROW.]

At five o'clock, the rush of the day's work over, the youth of Buenos Aires, where the Prince of Wales recently paid a visit, puts on his hat and saunters down Florida to see his friends. Few society women are seen at this hour, but girls of the people and gaily-dressed "Chinas" (girls with Indian blood) are walking three or four abreast. Some years ago a law was passed forbidding men to accost women. But that does not prevent their making complimentary remarks when they see a good-looking girl. Her face, her figure, her dress, all cause favourable comment.

But to see Argentine women at their best stroll down Florida before noon. Here, in the Bond-street of Buenos Aires, they are walking, their gracefully undulating hips and erect carriage-proclaiming Latin blood. In dress they are not merely in the Paris fashion but ahead of it, for clothes are sent out six months ahead to branches of the big French houses in Buenos Aires to be tested for the coming summer in Europe.

In their twenties nearly all Argentine maids are beautiful, with liquid dark eyes, clear, pale skins, and regular features.

Englishmen living in Buenos Aires are sometimes invited to Argentine homes, and find that etiquette in good society is still strict. At dances men remain at one end of the room, while girls and chaperons sit at the other. When the band begins, the man advances to the centre of the room, smiling invitingly at the lady with whom he wishes to dance; she comes to meet him, and they take the floor. But no sitting-out is allowed. When the music stops they bow formally and the girl walks back to her chaperon alone.

Latin women are trained to amuse and attract man. They give him undivided attention and listen to all he says. A man returning to English women is apt to find them casual.

It is an exciting place, Buenos Aires. Several week-end murders cause no excitement and knives still flash out, although boxing has provided a harmless way of settling sudden quarrels.

But there is still one blot on Buenos Aires, "The Boca," said to be still the world's worst slum. Here, where criminals can hide, the police do not walk alone through the maze of dark lanes, nor do they wear their white plumes and white gloves as a mark for a knife or a bullet.

HOME COAL OUTPUT.

The coal output at the mines of Great Britain for the week ended July 25th was 4,524,000 tons, compared with 4,883,800 tons for the preceding week and 4,483,600 tons for the corresponding week last year. The wage-earners for the week ended July 25th numbered 1,048,300, compared with 1,048,400 in the preceding week.

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LOVED SO WELL AND FAITHFULLY.

ASSOCIATION WITH HONGKONG.

It is with the profoundest regret that the *Daily Press* announces the death in London of Sir John Jordan. The news was received in the Colony by cable yesterday that Sir John collapsed and died suddenly during a meeting on Monday of the China Association. Thus with tragic unexpectedness came the end of a great diplomat, who for forty-four years of a brilliant career, worked in China, where for fourteen years (from 1906 to 1920, when he retired) he was H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peking. Faithfully as he served his own country, his endeavours were no less wholehearted for the prosperity and regeneration of China, a country for which he often expressed his love. It is a pathetic coincidence that, as reported in our columns yesterday, a British member of Parliament (Sir Walter de Frece) only a few weeks before Sir John Jordan's tragic death, wrote to the *Times* suggesting that, greatly as Sir John deserved his retirement, it might still be possible to ask him to return to be of service to his country for a brief period in the time of its emergency.

The Right Hon. Sir John (Newell) Jordan, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., was born at Baloo, Co. Down, Ireland, on September 8th, 1852, and had consequently just reached the age of 73 at the time of his death. He was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and Queen's College, Belfast, where he took First Class Honours. At age of 24 he became a Student Interpreter in China, becoming Assistant Chinese Secretary to H.B.M. Legation, Peking, thirteen years later. By this time he had been married for four years, his wife being before her marriage Miss Annie Howe Cromie, daughter of Doctor Cromie of Clough, County Down. After serving as Assistant Secretary for two years, he became Secretary in 1891. From 1896 to 1898 he was Consul-General in Korea, serving subsequently as Chargé d'Affaires (1898-1901), Minister Resident at Seoul (1901), and H.B.M. Minister Resident at the Court of Korea from 1901 to 1906, when he took up his duties as British Minister. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1904. He leaves three sons. His notable career was admirably detailed in a speech made at Hongkong University by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, when Sir John was passing through on his way home on retirement five years ago. That speech is accordingly given below:—

CEREMONY IN HONGKONG.

Many people in Hongkong will take pride in the fact that this Colony had a special association with Sir John, in that he broke his journey home from Peking in March, 1920, for the purpose of receiving the degree of LL.D. (*Honoris Causa*) of Hongkong University.

The ceremony took place on March 7th, 1920, when there was a large gathering present, including Sir Alexander and Lady Hosie. The usual procession of University officials was formed including H.E. the Chancellor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs), the Pro-Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, G.M.C.), the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. P. Jordan), and the Honorary Graduate bringing up the rear.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jordan, formally introducing Sir John Jordan to the Chancellor, said:—Your Excellency, the University is to-day making history—for itself as well as for the Colony. In the history of the University deposited in our archives and handed on to posterity, it will be recorded that to-day we assembled for the purpose of a second and very special congregation within the academic year 1919-20. The history of the Colony will record that an illustrious diplomat in the Imperial service of His Britannic Majesty deigned to break his homeward journey for the purpose of receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the hands of the University of the Colony. (Applause.) Figuratively speaking, a child of the Colony, the Hongkong University has been honoured by a great diplomat. (Applause.) To-day the belief, the hopes of the pioneers of the University movement have been realised. To-day the Imperial character of the University will be recognised and the stamp of Imperial character will be affixed on the University charter. When you, Sir, pronounce those magic words conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, with the last syllable of your pronouncement, the definite Imperial character of this University will have been established. (Applause.) Sir John Jordan, hailing from the Emerald Isle, graduated with honours at the Belfast University, where he was for a time professor of Classics and is now Pro-Chancellor of that University.

After a competitive examination in which he took second place out of three score candidates, he first appeared in public life in Peking in 1876, as a student interpreter; and we are fortunate to-day, Sir, in having amongst our visitors present here a contemporary of Sir John Jordan, namely, Sir Alexander Hosie. (Applause.) Those two distinguished gentlemen were two of the band of three student interpreters who sailed the briny ocean on the old fashioned sailing ship. After Sir John Jordan had completed his probationary period as student interpreter, he was appointed First Assistant Chinese Secretary at the Legation at Peking. Subsequently he held various appointments as Consul in Canton, Shanghai and Amoy, in 1888. In these appointments he was gaining that experience which is to-day unrivalled. In 1896 Sir John was appointed Consul-General of Korea, resident at Seoul, and with this appointment he may be stated to have commenced the second phase of his diplomatic career. The various intricate problems which came under his notice at this time so brought him to the notice of the Home Government that he received the distinction of the Jubilee Medal in 1897. Following on this recognition of his work he was appointed Minister Resident at the Court of Korea, and here again he held his office from 1901 to 1906; and we find that in 1902 his work was so recognised and deemed of such paramount importance as to make him one of the few recipients of the Coronation Medal. In 1904 Sir John was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. (Applause.) At this time the late President Yuan Shih Kai was Chinese Resident General in Korea, and here he and Sir John became life-long friends and were of mutual help to one another. It is even stated that the late President on one occasion owed his life to Sir John, as it was Sir John who enabled him to escape at the outbreak of the China-Japanese War. After the war, Korea having become a Japanese dependency the interests of China were placed in the care of Sir John, and the remarkable manner in which he handled problems which came before him won him the lifelong gratitude of the Chinese Government, thus increasing the friendship of

the two great nations and their respective Governments. (Applause.) In 1908 Sir John was appointed Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court at Peking, which post he is now resigning after fourteen years of arduous service—probably constituting a record in the diplomatic service of the country. (Applause.) The many and varied international problems of supreme importance and utmost difficulty, which have come before him during this long period and have involved the constant maintaining of British prestige constitute practically the modern history of China. In the formation of this history Sir John has been a vital force, guiding the great Republic towards the goal of those higher and better thoughts which constitute Sir John's ideal. There are one or two points during that long period that it is essential to mention, and one of these is the great opium question. This problem was one of the first Sir John undertook, realising as he did that as long as a nation is addicted to this horrible, yet wonderful, drug, its sapping power and demoralizing influence must materially retard, if not absolutely prevent, the progress and development of any nation on modern lines. (Applause.) In 1911 his arduous work in connection with the subject was satisfactorily brought to a conclusion by the signing of an agreement with the Chinese Government prohibiting the importation of opium into China; and further, in 1919, we see the climax of that wonderful work of his, when the President of China ordered, in Shanghai, a large amount of opium, of the value of four millions sterling, to be destroyed. (Applause.) The conspicuous ability, tact and judgment with which he conducted these important negotiations with the Chinese Government and which were of such prime importance to India, earned him the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire. (Applause.) A second important problem that Sir John has taken up is the great need for further development in the means of railway communication in China, a point which he strongly emphasised at the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. The unification of railways has been much urged in China, and in this connection his great personality so impressed the Chinese that unification in everything came to be spoken of as a new movement, and about which they were constantly seeking his advice. I would also like to mention the valuable service he has rendered to China in reorganising the Salt Administration, in devising means for the relief of refugees from the great floods of the recent past, and in raising funds for the improvement of conservancy works and the great river system of Chihli. In 1909 Sir John was created a K.C.B. and in 1915 he received one of the most coveted of all distinctions, being appointed a Privy Councillor. A Chinese, scholar of considerable ability, he is able to conduct his own work without an interpreter whenever the occasion requires, while his invaluable experience in matters Chinese, and in China, makes his advice valuable, and this is keenly sought after by Chinese as well as British. When the story of the formation of the Republic of China is told, it will be found that Sir John Jordan played no unimportant part in it. He has made a mark in the history of China and is to-day held in the greatest respect by the Chinese people. (Applause.) A man of the highest integrity, impartial justice and surpassing ability, he is to-day held in

the greatest reverence by all who know him. To have such a name as the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan on the roll of the honorary graduates of this University is to add dignity and importance to the University throughout China and the Far East. Further it gives the hall-mark to the University, and invests it with imperial interest. For ourselves, we feel confident that when Sir John Jordan returns home, should occasion arise as to the diversion of special funds towards educational purposes in the Far East, Sir John will remember this day and the University. It is after 43 years of continuous service for His Majesty, that Sir John is now seeking retirement—a well-earned retirement—from active service; and I am sure, Sir, that it will meet with the unanimous approval of the University when I express, in the name of the University, the hope that Sir John will long be spared in health and strength to give his valuable services and experience in the councils of the Empire. (Applause.)

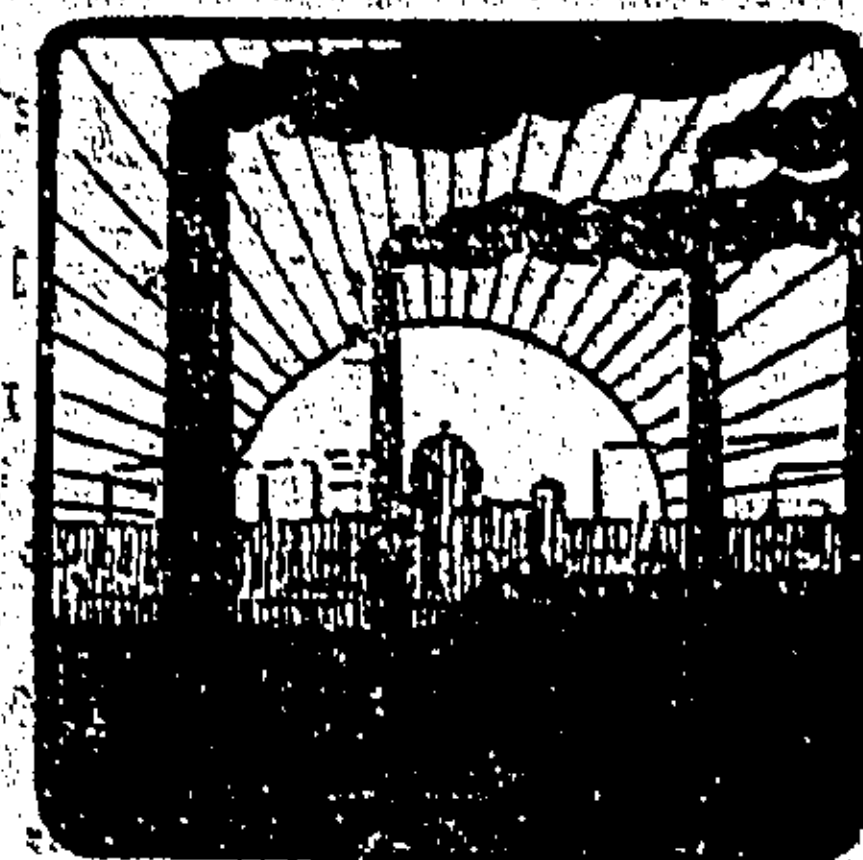
FAREWELL MESSAGE TO CHINA.
Just before the s.s. *Kashmir* sailed on the following day (March 8th) Sir John gave a special farewell message to China through the *Daily Press*. He said to a representative of this paper:—

"I am leaving China to-day with genuine regret, after a connection of 43 years with the country. China—I love the country—has all my good wishes. Although it is not likely that I shall visit China again, she has my sincerest wishes that she may soon make of herself a united country. I hope and I trust that the North and the South will soon unite, for I am firmly of the opinion that they must come together for the good of the country. I cannot say whether they will ever unite, but I do say, that China's regeneration will date from the time a settlement has been reached. I trust that China will soon assume civil government, and that militarism, which is to-day such a potent factor in the land, will be driven out. I have the greatest belief in the future of China. At present she is only passing through an unnatural phase in her history. I am confident of a glowing future for China. I think, however, that it rests with the Chinese people to work out their own salvation. This they will be able to do if they sink their own differences and work with one mind. The future of China rests with the Chinese. Foreigners can help, but the Chinese must help themselves. The possibilities are great. The Chinese must realise that it is their duty to obtain for their country that position which she is rightly entitled to in the world. I have spent 43 years in China, and my faith in her is unbounded."

**JAPANESE SENTENCED.
PENALTY FOR STABBING AN
INDIAN GUARD.**

A Japanese quartermaster of the s.s. *Tokio Maru* was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having stabbed an Indian guard on board the vessel. At a previous hearing accused had pleaded guilty. The Indian guard who had been stabbed in the shoulder and was in hospital for some time, gave evidence. He stated that he gave the accused no provocation. Accused appeared to have been drunk. Accused said that he had previously quarrelled with the complainant at Amoy, when the Indian threatened to shoot him. He admitted stabbing him and pleaded that he was intoxicated. The Chief Engineer of the vessel said that accused was of good character. His Worship said that accused had been very honest in his evidence, but he would have to sentence him. He believed that he had a certain amount of provocation. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

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ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO HONGKONG. CHINESE SERVANT'S NARROW ESCAPE. AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

The following letter was from Canton at the end of last month by a Chinese servant to his European master who is now residing in Hongkong gives one some idea of the difficulties which have to be encountered by Chinese servants desirous of coming to this Colony.

The writer did not go on strike but remained in Canton when his master, like many other Europeans made a hurried departure from that city on the eve of the attack on Shamen. Early last month he managed to reach the Colony on a cargo boat belonging to a Chinese Company in Canton and encouraged by this initial success he decided to return to Canton and remove his family to Hongkong. His attempt to come to the Colony a second time, however, did not meet with the success which he anticipated as the letter of which we print a free translation below shows:—

"Sir, I arrived in Canton by train on the 8th of last month and after making arrangements to remove my family, I went and enquired when the boat by which I had previously come to Hongkong was likely to sail. I was informed, however, that while I was in Hongkong the Canton Government had tightened the embargo on shipping and that boats of every description were now prohibited from going to Hongkong. I waited ten or twelve days in the hope that the new regulations prohibiting shipping might be relaxed but as the days passed my hopes began to wane, and I came to the conclusion that I would have to alter my original plans. While I was still in doubt as to what plan I should adopt, I heard that a relative of mine who was an officer of the anti-Reds had been ordered to proceed by boat to a place near the British border; so I decided to accompany him, hoping to be able to make further plans to complete my journey to Hongkong when my relative's boat reached its destination.

Accordingly I embarked along with my wife on this military transport and we left Canton about 5 p.m. some five days ago. Unfortunately, trouble broke out in Canton that evening and we had only gone about an hour's voyage past Whampoa when our boat was fired upon by a launch containing Red troops and we were ordered to stop. The Reds then boarded our boat and tied us all up with ropes and proceeded to examine our baggage. Among my things they found the articles of clothing which I had arranged to bring down for you and asked me to whom they belonged. I was in rather a dilemma but I put on a bold face and said I was employed by the Chinese Customs, hoping that they would believe me and not interfere with your things. My wife supported me in this statement and we both argued with the officer who eventually accepted our story. After making a thorough examination of our baggage and finding no contraband he proceeded to relieve us of all the money in our possession and then to our great relief put us ashore. My relative and the other occupants of the boat were taken away for further examination and I do not know what has happened to them.

As it was then near midnight and my wife and I were ignorant of the locality at which we had been put ashore we were forced to spend the night in the open and to wait till dawn. Next morning we hailed a fishing boat and asked the owner to take us back to Canton. He agreed to do so but as a strict watch on all river craft was still being maintained we were unable to proceed at once to Canton and had to remain some three days on the river. On the fourth day we were able to reach Canton, glad to have escaped with our lives and not much the worse for our exciting experiences.

I am now trying to find some other way of coming to Hongkong but a strict watch is being kept everywhere and it is now much more difficult to escape detection.—Your obedient servant.

C.P.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

THE DUTCH BANK INCIDENT.

Mr. M. J. Quist, the Consul-General for the Netherlands, who went to Swatow in connection with the recent trouble there concerning the Netherlands India Commercial Bank returned to Hongkong on Monday. In reply to questions by a Daily Press representative, he expressed the opinion that the whole matter would be settled in a day or two. The story of the two Dutchmen, Mr. Van Dohben and Mr. Baermond, going to the Swatow Headquarters with loaded revolvers, he said, was absolutely false.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN CANTON.

INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING THE LIVES OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Women in Canton are not without influence in these days, and it is said that the use of their power has been successful in saving many men from public disgrace. General Leung Hung Kai may be saved from being shot if the efforts of his wife and the influence of Mrs. Liu Chung Hoi count as much as those of Mr. Wu Hou Man and Mrs. Wang Ching Wei. Mrs. Leung Hung Kai has appealed for help to save the life of her husband to Mrs. Liu, Mrs. Chu Chih Hsin, and Mrs. Tang Hung, all widows of former Kuomintang leaders.

Mrs. Wang Ching Wei saved a former Kuomintang chief from being escorted from his home to headquarters in chains by Red cadets by the simple expedient of conducting him there personally in her motor-car. Mrs. Wang was responsible the other day for getting Mr. Wu Hou Man removed from the military custody in Whampoa to a sanatorium at Yi-Sha-Tao in Canton. Since being removed to Yi-Sha-Tao, Mr. Wu has improved much in health.

THE OFFICIAL SEAL.

General Hsu Chung Chi, nominally commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army before the coup d'état recently, has been made seal keeper of the Special Commission of the Kuomintang Government in Canton. After all the state documents are prepared and signed by General Chiang Kai Shek, chief of the Red Army, they are sent to General Hsu for his official seal.

Obtaining recruits.

Reports from Shanghai, state that General Chiang Kai Shek, has now agents in Hsuehchow, Tainan, Loyang, and other Northern cities recruiting ex-soldiers of Wu Pei Fu for service in his army in Canton.

The Kuomintang Army in Canton and vicinity is now 130,000 strong, according to vernacular press reports, involving an expenditure monthly of some \$1,000,000. The Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang has decided to issue domestic bonds for \$2,000,000, and will force the government agencies in the districts to subscribe to them within a month. The magistrates in their turn will force the gentry and merchants under their jurisdiction to participate in the subscriptions.

VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

The residents of Toysshan, a native town of many Chinese in Hongkong, have recently succeeded in securing a band in the government of the place by insisting that officers of their volunteer defence corps shall enjoy similar privileges to the so-called regular troops, that no more defected and disbanded troops shall be recruited and that the arms of the defence corps shall be retained and not turned over to the district government. The regular troops commanding the district, the district magistrate, the police, and the volunteer defence corps are now jointly controlling the situation in Toysshan.

THE "HONAM"

RETURNS WITH CHINESE PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Honam returned from her sixth trip to Canton yesterday afternoon. She was due at the wharf between 3.30 and 4 p.m., but did not arrive until 5.30 p.m.

This delay was caused through a slight accident which befell the Honam just before she sailed from Canton. It appears that the wind blew her against the mooring buoy, which fouled the paddle wheel. No serious damage was done and on her arrival here yesterday afternoon an inspection of the damaged part was carried out. It was not certain last evening whether the repairs would be carried out in time for the Honam to sail as scheduled this morning at 9 a.m., but it is very likely that she will be able to get away to time.

All the 82 passengers taken up on the last trip were landed, with the exception of one. The passengers, as mentioned in our yesterday's issue, were Europeans, Japanese, Indians and missionaries and motor launches were sent for these by friends etc. The exception was the one Chinese who travelled up, believed to be a servant. He jumped overboard near Shamen and it was not seen whether he managed to swim ashore or was drowned. He was not seen to be picked up by any of the picket launches, which as usual continually hovered around the Honam.

Forty-six passengers were brought back to Hongkong yesterday, these including 17 well-to-do Chinese who managed to get to the Honam by motor-launches. Forty-three bags of mail were brought down and 33 packages of cargo from Shamen.

REPLY FROM HOME. ANSWER TO THE COLONY'S TELEGRAM.

DISASTROUS SITUATION FULLY REALISED BY GOVERNMENT.

An answer has at last been received to the cable sent to the Premier from the mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, August 25th.

It will be remembered that the Colony's cable outlined the position in which we had been placed by Bolshevik activity in Canton, emphasised the damage being done to British trade interests and asked that prompt action might be taken by the Home Government to uphold the Treaty Rights which were being violated.

The reply is brief and not very much to the point. It was sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H.E. the Governor on September 10th and is as follows:—

"Inform Mr. Holyoak and Colony generally that present disastrous situation is fully realised by His Majesty's Government, who are anxiously seeking by every means in their power to find a remedy consistent with their treaty engagements with other powers as well as China and likely to serve vital interests of the whole Empire and especially of Hongkong whose sufferings His Majesty's Government deeply deplore."

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHINESE MERCHANT TO FACE SERIOUS CHARGE.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McDermid at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Wong Wai Man, a well-known Chinese merchant was charged with forgery.

He was charged on two counts, first with having forged documents concerning the transfer of 100 shares in the China Light and Power Company. The transferor's name had been signed as Wong Luk Sin Tong. The second charge was that he uttered forged documents concerning the transfer of 50 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. The document was signed Wong Chik Cho.

The defendant was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Wadson) while Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted.

Bail had previously been fixed at \$5,000 and Mr. Jenkin applied for a reduction. He said that defendant was highly respected, was a director of the Po Leung Kuk and formerly a member of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital. He was also a partner in a well-known native bank and owned property in the Colony. Mr. Jenkin emphasised that the tying up of \$25,000 cash at the present time was a hardship. He would be willing to check up the man's property with the Crown Solicitor. His Worship fixed bail at \$10,000 in cash and allowed the balance of \$15,000 to be made in personal bonds. Defendant was remanded for a week.

MR. A. HARPER CHARGED.

SEQUEL TO INQUIRY TO TWO PERSONS.

As a sequel to the inquiry of two persons, a Chinese child and a Chinese man, who were knocked down by a motor-car near the Mongkok Fire Station on August 28th, Mr. Andrew Harper was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with reckless driving.

Mr. Leo d'Almada watched the case for the child's foster parents. Miss E. Remedios, in evidence, said that her father had adopted a small Chinese girl. The little girl, aged 6 years, accompanied her and her sister on August 28th. They returned from the Star Ferry by bus at about 7.15 p.m. On alighting by Mongkok Fire Station, the little girl attempted to cross the road and hesitated in the track of an approaching car, which was defendant's. The car was being driven towards Kowloon. The little girl was knocked down and when picked up was unconscious. Witness thought that the car was travelling faster than the average speed. She knew that a Chinese man had also been knocked down almost at the same time. She did not see the actual occurrence because she had closed her eyes.

His Worship intimated that he would have to adjourn the case. Mr. Harper then said that he had intended leaving the Colony on Thursday, but he could not go until the case was concluded.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, he said that he would be away for about 3 months. His Worship said that he would try to finish the case at the next sitting and fixed the hearing for half past ten this morning.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO.

The Y.R.C. "A" team entertained Kowloon B.S.F.P.A. "B" team at the V.R.C. yesterday, and won by four goals to nil. Though the visitors put up a good fight the V.R.C. were superior throughout.

The following matches will be played to-morrow evening:—K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B" and V.R.C. "A" v. H.M.S. Hermes.

THE LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The fixture list of the Hongkong Water Polo Association, the league programme of which opened on Monday evening, is given below. It will be seen that there are six games a week, to be played on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Thursday, September 17th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B"; V.R.C. "A" v. H.M.S. Hermes; H.M.S. Carlisle v. H.M.S. Ambrose. Monday, September 21st: H.K. Electric Co. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; East Surrey Regt. v. bye.

Tuesday, September 22nd: V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; H.M.S. Carlisle v. V.R.C. "B"; H.K. Electric Co. v. H.M.S. Hermes. Thursday, September 24th: East Surrey Regt. v. H.M.S. Ambrose; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. bye.

Monday, September 28th: H.M.S. Carlisle v. V.R.C. "A"; H.K. Electric Co. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; East Surrey Regt. v. V.R.C. "B". Tuesday, September 29th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. H.M.S. Hermes; H.M.S. Ambrose v. bye.

Monday, October 5th: H.K. Electric Co. v. H.M.S. Carlisle; East Surrey Regt. v. V.R.C. "A"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A". Tuesday, October 6th: A.M.S. Ambrose v. V.R.C. "B"; H.M.S. Hermes v. bye.

Thursday, October 8th: East Surrey Regt. v. H.K. Electric Co.; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. H.M.S. Carlisle; H.M.S. Ambrose v. V.R.C. "A". Monday, October 12th: H.M.S. Hermes v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; V.R.C. "B" v. bye.

Tuesday, October 13th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. East Surrey Regt.; H.M.S. Ambrose v. H.K. Electric Co.; H.M.S. Hermes v. H.M.S. Carlisle. Thursday, October 15th: V.R.C. "B" v. V.R.C. "A"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. bye.

Monday, October 19th: H.M.S. Ambrose v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; H.M.S. Hermes v. East Surrey Regt.; V.R.C. "B" v. H.K. Electric Co. Thursday, October 20th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. H.M.S. Carlisle; V.R.C. "A" v. bye.

Thursday, October 22nd: H.M.S. Hermes v. H.M.S. Ambrose; V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. East Surrey Regt. Monday, October 26th: V.R.C. "A" v. H.K. Electric Co.; H.M.S. Carlisle v. bye.

HOCKEY.

The H.K.H.C.'s first trial match will take place at the U.S.R.C. at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow. The teams will be:—

Attack: (colours)—M. H. Roffey, J. Wedlake, D. H. Kearne, E. F. Stewart, L. P. Ralph, W. H. Lock, H. Owen-Hughes, R. C. Allen, W. Woodward (capt.), G. B. Vallack, and G. P. Lamert.

Defence: (white)—B. W. F. Farquharson, C. L. R. Beecher, A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), E. W. L. Martin, T. P. Sanderson, L. M. S. Lloyd, D. Lyon, H. J. Armstrong, and T. J. Price.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE GAMES TO START ON OCTOBER 10th.

MORE REFINED NEEDED.

There was a full attendance last evening at the meeting of the Hongkong Football Association. This augurs well for the coming season, which opens on Saturday October 10th.

At the moment there are only four referees available and as it is hoped to have 12 matches every Saturday, the officials are desirous of obtaining more men qualified to officiate.

THE 1ST DIVISION.

The following eight teams have entered for the first division of the League:—H.A., Surrey, H.K.F.C., K.F.C., Tamar, Police, S.C.A.A., Club de Recreo.

THE 2ND DIVISION.

In the second division, it has been found necessary to subdivide the entrants into sections A and B.

There are already eight nominations for the "A" class and six for "B". The time for closing entries for section "B" has been extended for two weeks (until September 23rd). Entries so far are:—

SECTION "A."

B.A. Reserves, Surrey Reserves, Surrey Drums, H.K.F.C. "A", K.F.C. "A", St. Joseph's "A", Club de Recreo "A", South China "A".

The six Clubs already entered are:—H.K.F.C. "B", K.F.C. "B", Club de Recreo "B", St. Joseph's "B", South China "B", Moslems.

OPENING GAMES.

The first division games arranged for Saturday, October 10th, are:—B.A. v. S.C.A.A. at Soekunpoo, K.F.C. v. H.K.F.C. at Kowloon, Tamar v. Police at Navy ground.



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COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

905	POPULAR SONGS—VOCAL GEMS
908	1923-1924
998	
878	MELODIOUS MEMORIES—ORCHESTRA
879	FOUR PARTS

AT

ANDERSON'S.



Artistic FLOOR COVERINGS

LINOLEUM

in artistic and attractive colourings and good patterns.

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER SQUARES
a large variety of sizes and designs.

SUNDOWN WASHABLE RUGS
Special Nursery patterns made both for utility and to
please the kiddies with animal designs.

ANGLO-ORIENT REVERSIBLE CARPETS AND RUGS.

TIENSIN RUGS.

DOOR MATS, HEARTH RUGS, CORRIDOR RUGS,
FRINGED END MOHAIR RUGS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED A TEACHER of Book-keeping, for Evening Classes held in Kowloon. Must be Well-qualified and Experienced. Apply to—
THE DIRECTOR,
HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Education Department. [2543]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CALCUTTA" are hereby Notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godowns on and after 16th September, 1925.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage Period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Sept., 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th October, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Free Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1925. [2641]

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of **HOLGER FERDINAND CHRISTENSEN** (Deceased), must be Presented at the **ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE**, 67-69, Des Voeux Road Central, Not Later than **SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1925.** [2588]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the **SIXTH RACE MEETING** to be held on **SATURDAY, 19th OCT., and MONDAY, 22nd OCT., 1925** (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the **RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CAVERLEY, BAT STABLES.**

ENTRIES will close at 12 o'clock Noon on **SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1925.** [2638]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS CLASS of Instruction in **MERCANTILE CANTONESE** will shortly be opened at the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING**, provided **Sufficient Support** is forthcoming. Full Particulars may be obtained from the Undersecretary.

M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2638]

THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, **St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong**, on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, namely:—

(1)—That it is desirable to amalgamate this Company with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that **Sydney Hampden Esq.** of Messrs. **Perry Smith, Seth and Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria**, aforesaid, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up at a remuneration to be determined subsequently.

(2)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, of the other part be hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be authorized: pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the same place on **SATURDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [2640]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of **CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED**, will be held at the offices of **Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY**, the General Managers of the said Company, on **WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11 o'clock** in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1)—That the authorized capital of the Company (which is now \$6,000,000 consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each of which \$96,247 have been issued) be increased to \$7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

(2)—That it is desirable to effect an amalgamation of the Company with the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, and that accordingly (subject to the approval of a Special Resolution by the shareholders of the said Company but not otherwise) the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between that Company and its Liquidator of the one part and this Company of the other part be hereby approved and that the General Managers of this Company be authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with that Company and its Liquidator in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

(3)—That the General Managers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or his nominees three of the \$10 shares of this Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued \$10 shares in that Company (credited as paid up to the extent of \$6) and also for the convenience of the said Liquidator to issue such fractional certificates as the said Liquidator shall think necessary or desirable to enable him to divide the said shares in this Company in due proportions among the persons entitled to them.

(4)—That the shares so allotted to the nominees of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, shall rank for dividend and bonus as from the 1st day of January, 1925, and that fractional certificates shall confer no right to dividend.

(5)—That such shares if any in this Company as shall be so offered as aforesaid and declined (but not the remainder of the new shares of this Company created by the first preceding resolution) be disposed of in such manner at such time of times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the offices of **Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY** on **SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1925, at 11 o'clock** in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [2639]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the **OFFER** of New Shares dated the 15th May, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June, 1925, and the sum of \$5 on the 30th September, 1925, the Directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend these Dates.

The Date for Payment of the First Instalment of \$7.50 per share is accordingly extended until the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, and the Date for Payment of the Second Instalment until the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage for these extended times the New Shares allotted to them will rank for Dividend as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925, in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st JANUARY, 1926, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any Shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7 per cent *per annum* on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.

This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who make payment on the original dates, *etc.*, as regards the First Instalment on the 30th June and as regards the Second Instalment on the 30th SEPTEMBER. The Shares to be allotted to them will be in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for Dividend on One-half the nominal value as from the 1st JULY, 1925, and on the Full nominal value as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Managing Director. [2641]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in **FOUND SHARES** at Favourable Rates. Offers invited by **TRIMMERS C. 4530**, or in Writing to **SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road.** [2634]

INTIMATIONS

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, **St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong**, on **WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11.00 o'clock** in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th June, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED on **WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1925, until 5.00 p.m.** and on **THURSDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1925, both days inclusive.**

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1925. [2615]

NOTICE.

BY Order of the **DISTRICT GRAND MASTER** of **HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION**, will be held in the **Masonic Hall** on **WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 8.15 a.m.** Personally to consider a Communication to the **GRAND MASTER, EDWARD HIGGINS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.**

All Master Masons are Urged to Attend.
Signed **A. T. HAMILTON,**
Acting District Grand Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1925. [2624]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING OF **TWENTY DEBENTURES** OF the **HONGKONG CLUB (1920 Issue—\$500 Each)** was held in the **Club House**, on **TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1925**, when the following Debentures were DRAWN for Redemption:—

4	289	457	577
18	355	501	622
192	372	513	638
208	387	520	644
219	426	549	762

and will be Payable at the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925**, in Exchange for Surrender of Same.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lr. Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1925. [2619]

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

ON and After 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, for a Period of Four Months, A **SURTAX** for **FAMINE RELIEF** OF ONE TENTH on All Collections of Revenue (including Lika and Chingfei) made by Maritime and Native Customs—except Tonnage Dues—will be Levied.

Shipments to China made prior to 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, will be EXEMPTED from this SURTAX.

N. K. M. SHAW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs and Excise.
For Kowloon and District.
B. O. INSPECTOR General of Chinese Customs.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2637]

FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT.

WANTED An Experienced **FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT.** Must have Good Knowledge of General Accounting including Preparation of Profit and Loss Accounts and of General Office Management.

Reply giving References, Salary, *etc.* to—
Box No. 2632.
c/o *Hongkong Daily Press.* [2632]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN in **QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**
For Particulars, Apply to—
Box No. 2631.
c/o *Hongkong Daily Press.* [2631]

TO LET.

ON or About **MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT** or **SPACIOUS SUITE** of OFFICES in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL between CHARTERED BANK and MARGARET BAY.

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2642]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on **GROUND FLOOR, 164, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.** Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2614]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in **ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).**
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
2023

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed **EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGNETS GAY, MOTOR ROAD, THREE FLOORS, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.**

Garage provided. Immediate possession.
Apply—**SANG KEE,**
New Bank Building. [2224]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—12 Bore Hammer Gun, English make. Good Condition. Complete in Case—\$100.—**T. BURTARD, Thompson & Co., 44, Des Voeux Road.** [122]

INTIMATION

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

VICTORIA

PREMIER SELECTED

POPULAR

AS YOU LIKE IT

IDEAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 114, Chater Road.
London Office: 11, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1925.

THE REPLY FROM HOME.

"BLESSED is he who expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed." This favourite phrase of the pessimist will, we think, fairly summarise the opinion in the Colony regarding the reply received to the long telegram sent to the Prime Minister as the result of the great mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal last month. As the days went by and no news from Home was forthcoming it became increasingly evident that the Government certainly did not intend to take action on the lines suggested to them. Residents here, we believe, have long since ceased to look for such assistance, and, in the circumstances, the stereotyped form of the Colonial Secretary's message, will occasion no surprise. The surprise, if any, will be that after so long a delay it was thought worth while to send any such message at all. Three months after the commencement of a boycott which has damaged irretrievably the trade in one of Great Britain's most important markets, during the whole of which period a constant stream of telegrams has been sent from all parts of China pointing out the gravity of the situation; weeks after the subject has been debated in both Houses of Parliament, comes the assurance that the Cabinet realise the position and deplore the suffering to which we have been subjected. This, of course, leaves us in exactly the same position as we were before, but, as we have stated, the nature

of the reply had been accurately forecast and now it has come to hand it does not bring any deep feeling of disappointment with it.

Most of us have realised that the whole trouble, as one of the Home papers points out, has been the number of cooks who are interested in the broth. "All the Powers, great and small, have had to be consulted and herein Great Britain, the pioneer of China's development and the best friend China ever had, has had to suffer. Had Washington, Tokyo and London alone acted in their own names and on their own behalf much of the intolerable delay might have been avoided."

Hongkong now, however, is looking to other sources than outside intervention; judicial enquiries and tariff conferences for a settlement of the trade problems with which she is confronted. There have been indications, particularly during the past few days, that the Bolsheviks are not finding it too easy to maintain themselves in power. Here and there signs of revolt are manifesting themselves among the Chinese people. Various Chinese military leaders, who regard the Bolsheviks as usurpers, are gaining more adherents and gradually strengthening their positions. This shows which way the wind is blowing and the belief is firmly held in many quarters that before very long the Bolshevik regime will disintegrate. With the Bolsheviks out of the way normal trading relations will soon be restored.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

THE sudden death of **SIR JOHN JORDAN** removes one who could ill be spared in this time of grave crisis in Far Eastern affairs. He had spent the whole of his official life in China, and probably knew the Chinese more intimately and enjoyed their confidence in fuller measure than any other of our fellow countrymen. As we saw from the latest mail advice, it was only three weeks ago that the suggestion was made in London that he might be asked to return to Peking for a brief period and place his unrivalled knowledge and experience of Chinese diplomacy once more at Britain's disposal. Whether at the age of 73 years, he would have felt equal to the great strain such an undertaking would involve, we do not know, but of this we are quite certain, that had the invitation been extended by the Government and been accepted, all members of the British communities in China would have welcomed the arrangement. They would have been satisfied that under Sir John's strong and wise direction British interests would not suffer.

Death has intervened and has robbed us of an able counsellor. It may be truthfully said, however, that Sir John died "in harness." Although he retired from the Diplomatic Service some years ago he has, in an unofficial capacity, been working strenuously in the cause to which his life was devoted—the improvement of the relationship between Great Britain and China. We owe him more than we probably realise for his labours during recent months. He took a prominent part in counteracting the influence of Bolshevik propaganda at Home in so far as this was concerned with China, and it was at a meeting of the China Association, called to consider what further steps could be taken in the present emergency, that he was struck down. He leaves the stage at a time when it would appear that his work of many years in Peking is being brought to nought, but we imagine Sir John would have agreed that the present disasters are but a passing phase in the history of the Country and that in a short while China will return to her senses and again work in friendly co-operation and carry on unrestricted trade with the Power which has helped her so materially in the past.

The Rev. J. Foster, B.A., has assumed the duties of officiating clergyman to the troops of the Wesleyan Denomination in Hongkong.

The master of the *Tamba Maru* reported on the vessel's arrival here that one Chinese passenger had died from heart failure during the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong.

A Marine Court of Enquiry is to be held at the harbour office on Friday morning for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged misconduct of Mr. P. R. Harris, second officer of the s.s. *Phoenician*. The composition of the Court has not yet been decided.

The case of **Mrs. E. O. Murphy**, of Empress Lodge, Kowloon, who was summoned for failing to make suitable boarding house returns, was concluded at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. E. W. Hamilton discharged the defendant with a caution.

The return of notifiable diseases for the week ended on September 12th shows 1 British case of diphtheria and 3 fatal cases of enteric fever out of 6 reported. One death occurred from influenza; a non-notifiable complaint. There was a *nil* return for the 24 hours ended on September 14th.

All Master-Masons of the English Constitution are reminded of the meeting of the District Grand Lodge to be held this evening at 9.15 p.m. White mess jackets and black ties may be worn and should it be inconvenient to wear evening dress, it may be considered optional on this occasion.

Dr. Mary Rocke, the National Representative for Australia, of "The Order of the Star in the East," will give an address on the objects and the work of the Order, at the Hongkong Lodge, The Theosophical Society, 7, Duddell Street, this evening at 5.45 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Monday it was resolved that a petition for the issue of public loan bonds be drafted by the Secretary and chopped by the various commercial guilds before submitting it to the Government on Friday. The two Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council will be requested to approach the Government in the matter.

Mr. W. H. Bourne, whose name has recently been added to the list of Authorised Architects, is a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and has practised for many years both in England and in Canada. Whilst in Canada he was appointed City School Board and Hospital Architect in his own City. In 1921 he was appointed Assistant Consulting Architect to the Government of the United Provinces, India, and latterly has been with the Hongkong Government.

Leave has been granted to the undermentioned officers and sister Q.A.I.M.N.S. on private affairs for the periods stated:—**Capt. E. Hall, C.M.A.** (approx) 8th to 23rd September, 1925; **Lieut. B. A. Chidson, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt.**, 4th September to 16th October, 1925; **Major E. S. Halford, R.A.**, 18th September to 31st October, 1925; **Capt. N. C. Parkes, R.A.**, 16th September to 7th October, 1925; **Sister Miss C. Sandbach, R.R.C.**, Q.A.I.M.N.S., 15th September to 8th November, 1925.

SPARE THE ROD?

RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Strict economy is now being effected at the Government Schools and a number of locally engaged teachers are under notice. Some have actually left. The reason for the Government's action is that retrenchment has been found necessary and owing to the decrease in the number of pupils.

It is not known whether the dismissed teachers will be permanent. The affected teachers are mostly ladies. In the Government Schools very few Chinese masters are on the temporary staff. It is probable that when the pupils return, some of the dismissed teachers will be re-instated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warning by cable from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. yesterday: "Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POSITION OF HOLLAND.

QUEEN CONSIDERS OUTLOOK IS HOPEFUL.

THE HAGUE, September 15th.

In a speech from the throne at the opening of the new session of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that in many respects the country had reason to be grateful for the position of agriculture and horticulture, which was generally satisfactory, though the future outlook was not so bright. Commerce and industry were still beset with difficulties, largely owing to economic conditions outside Holland. The general situation was somewhat improved, though there is still ground for anxiety. Danger of disturbing the State's financial resources is past. Thanks to the radical measures adopted, the financial situation had continued to develop favourably; and the reduction of burdens might shortly be considered, but the most sober administration of the State's finances was still imperative.

Holland's relations with Foreign Powers was most cordial. Efforts would be immediately made gradually to reduce Holland's military forces, compatible with the present international situation. Measures were being considered for the establishment of a department of national defence, to which the interests of the army and navy would be entrusted as far as they did not concern the Colonies' Department.

As regards the Colonies, the influx of capital was essential to meet the growing needs of the people; but care must be taken that the interests of the native populations were not adversely affected.

THE SECURITY PACT.

INVITATION TO GERMANY TO ATTEND.

BERLIN, September 15th.

The French Ambassador presented to Herr Stresemann, the German Chancellor, an invitation from the Allies to attend the conference on the proposed Security Pact.

TURKS IN MOSUL.

REPORTED TO BE ENCIRCLING CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

GENEVA, September 15th.

The British Government has received information that the Turks are encircling the Christian villages in the disputed territory in Mosul and driving the inhabitants Northwards. Some of the latter have escaped and crossed the frontier into Iraq.

Mr. L. S. M. Amery (British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) has submitted the matter to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

PLANS FOR ITS MANUFACTURE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Manchester correspondent of *The Times* says that one effect of the duties on imported artificial silk is the formulation of plans for its manufacture in Lancashire.

It is understood that Sir Edwin Stockton will be chairman of one new company, which at present is negotiating for a suitable factory.

LATER CABLES.

THE GERMAN RENTENBANK NEGOTIATES LOAN IN UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The Credits Department of the German Rentenbank has negotiated an agricultural loan of \$25,000,000 with the National City Bank of New York, to be issued at 93 and bearing interest at 7 per cent. There will be a sinking fund. The loan will be offered in New York immediately.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

ALL FIGHTING CEASES ALONG OUEGHRA RIVER.

Fez, September 15th.

A French *communiqué* to-day reads:— Fighting along the Oueghra River, where we gained and have fortified speedily all our objectives, has ceased entirely. The last offensive operations have had a great effect on the morale of the dissident tribes and confidence among the friendly tribes is growing. Several important tribes have signed their submission and re-occupied their villages.

Another great Franco-Spanish action is expected shortly.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT SPANISH VICTORY.

MADRID, September 14th.

A *communiqué* announces that Spanish columns in the Tetuan sector yesterday began an advance. They relieved Kudiatihar, on the capture of which the High Command states that the success of operations in the whole of the Yebala region depended.

The defenders of Kudiatihar had been besieged for ten days by 3,000 rebels with nine field guns, who were driven back with the loss of 150 killed. Many prisoners were taken.

HEROIC OUTPOST.

MADRID, September 14th.

A *communiqué* states that General Primo de Rivera visited Beni Karrieh and congratulated the defenders of Kudiatihar on their heroic stand, particularly the outpost garrison of twenty-two, 6 of whom were killed and 4 wounded. The remainder, though worn out, held out against an incessant and furious attack. Patrols sent out to the ravines near Kudiatihar found only corpses.

BIG PUSH IMMINENT.

PARIS, September 14th.

A message from Fez states that now the French have occupied all their objectives on the Oueghra front. There is talk of the imminence of a big Franco-Spanish push into the heart of the enemy country, though preparations are being made to secure winter quarters for a number of newly arrived regiments.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATING.

PARIS, September 14th.

A message from Tangier states that in the Wazzan sector the French repulsed a Riff attack, inflicting heavy casualties. A Fez message says that under cover of some aerial and artillery activity, the French are delaying further action pending consolidation.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

OFFICERS ATTACKED.

CAPE TOWN, September 14th.

There are now twenty ships in Table Bay, and six mail steamers detained in South African ports. Much excitement prevailed at the Cape Town docks, when the authorities decided to take the steamer *Bullant* out into the bay in order to make room for other vessels in the dock, but all the crew of the *Bullant* except seven left the ship in their shore-going clothes, whereupon the authorities abandoned the attempt.

The *Guilford Castle*, whose crew also abandoned the ship, was skillfully taken out by harbour tugs, the officers and apprentices managing the work aboard.

The strikers ashore threw coal at the officers and others handling the ropes, and a hammer was also hurled aboard, narrowly missing an officer.

SEAMEN SENTENCED.

MELBOURNE, September 14th.

One hundred and sixty members of the crew of the *Euripides* have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment, and are to forfeit two days' pay, for absence without leave. Another has been sentenced to sixteen days, and to forfeit two days' pay for disobedience.

PRISONERS CHEERED.

WELLINGTON, September 14th.

Eighty-six members of the crew of the s.s. *Armeda*, who have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, went in procession with 500 seafarers through the city to the gaol, which they entered amid their comrades' cheers.

SAILORS IN A CAMP.

CAPE TOWN, September 14th.

Some four hundred striking seamen have placed themselves in the hands of the immigration authorities. It is understood that they will be accommodated at Wynberg military camp under surveillance but not as prisoners. The drill hall has been placed at their disposal for sleeping purposes.

FRENCH WAR DEBTS.

MR. BALDWIN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, September 14th.

Mr. Baldwin on his way to London after shortening his holiday at Aix Les Bains by a week, lunched with Messrs. Briand and Caillaux, and other members of the Government to-day, but the British Ambassador did not attend owing to Mr. Baldwin's desire that the visit should be regarded as entirely unofficial.

Particular interest attaches to Mr. Baldwin's meeting with M. Caillaux on the eve of the latter's departure for the United States. No statement has yet been issued regarding the informal talk which Mr. Baldwin had with M. Caillaux, but it is assumed that the debts question was discussed.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FRANCE MEANS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

The American Debt Commission has received considerable satisfaction from the news from Paris that M. Caillaux is proceeding to the United States fully authorised to negotiate on the question of debt settlement, subject only to the ratification of the French Parliament.

One member declares that the announcement has cleared the atmosphere. No member has any doubt that France means business.

WHAT FRANCE CAN DO.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

Regarding reports that France is able to liquidate her debt by paying interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent., Secretary Winston, of the American Debt Funding Commission, is of opinion that this rate must have referred to the initial payment made by several Powers under the sixty-two year settlement plans, and payments would be increased after the first year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The first annual report of Mr. Gilbert, the Agent General of reparation payments, shows that the receipts in the first year reached the estimated sum of a milliard marks, of which the payments amounted to approximately 503 millions. Britain received 190 millions and France 397 millions.

"VALLEY OF HELL."

WHERE FRENCH AIRMAN MET HIS DEATH.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The accident to the French flyers Thierry and Coste occurred at a spot in the Black Forest known as "the Valley of Hell."

It is believed to have been due to a sudden failure of the petrol supply which caused the plane to lose drive. A wing caught in a tree, and the plane overturned and plunged into a brook which was swollen by the recent rain.

It was completely wrecked and both airmen were buried in the wreckage. They were extricated with difficulty, when it was found that M. Thierry was already dead.

OBITUARY.

MR. ALBERT TOBIAS CLAY.

NEWHAVEN, CONN., September 14th.

The death is announced of Mr. Albert Tobias Clay, the eminent Orientalist. (Mr. A. T. Clay was born in Pennsylvania in 1863, and took up the study of Assyrian and Hebrew, when at college. He later went in largely for Oriental research. He was the author and editor of numerous translations of Babylonian and other inscriptions.)

HOME FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES ON MONDAY.

LONDON, September 14th.

Matches played in the English League to-day resulted as follows:—

DIVISION I.

Tottenham 1, Cardiff 2.

DIVISION II.

Blackpool 0, Darlington 1.

Oldham 7, Stoke 2.

Port Vale 3, Barnsley 0.

Preston 1, Middlesbrough 0.

Swansea 4, Stockport 0.

Wolves 2, S. Shields 0.

DIVISION III (SOUTH).

Luton 0, Reading 1.

Northants 2, Abertawe 2.

Norwich 1, Brighton 2.

DIVISION III (NORTH).

Barnsley 1, Durham 4.

Bradford 8, Walsall 0.

Grimsby 3, Tranmere 0.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATE SIR JOHN JORDAN.

FORMER MINISTER TO CHINA DIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 15th.

Sir John Jordan, formerly British Minister to China, collapsed and died suddenly while attending a meeting of the China Association in London.

The papers contain lengthy sympathetic notices of his death and express appreciation of his work in China.

MISSIONARY DROWNED.

REVEREND R. K. EVANS LOSES LIFE AT HOME.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Rev. R. K. Evans, formerly a missionary in Peking, has been drowned while bathing near Barmouth.

"MY COUNTRY."

VETERAN NAVAL OFFICER'S CALL FOR LOYALTY.

Words of great wisdom and value were spoken on August 5th to the boys of the Impregnable training establishment for the Royal Navy by Captain T. J. Spence Lyne, R.N., on the occasion of his giving up the command of the training school and retiring from the Navy. Captain Lyne entered the Service as a sailor-boy 40 years ago, and rose from the lower deck to his present high rank. In the course of an able address to the boys, the veteran officer said:—

"What I would like to impress most upon you is to try and cultivate a strict sense of discipline and obedience to your superiors. This, together with loyalty, will be your sheet-anchor and help you better than anything else. We live in times that are rapidly changing, all our surroundings. The Navy and country of to-morrow are in your keeping. There are certain sections of society who are ready to shake your loyalty and obligations. Be guarded against such people, who are only out for their own selfish ends, and are ready to sacrifice country and freedom and everything that stands for a united Empire. For the man or boy who preaches discontent, or tries to organize discontent, there is no place in our great service."

"You will soon be permitted to see the world; it is then you will realize what a legacy your forefathers have bequeathed to you, and which is now in your keeping. Let your motto always be:—My country, may she ever be right; but right or wrong, my country."

GEE-B-RSKI!

There has lately been a great spread of rabies in Leningrad, and in spite of drastic measures taken by the Soviet authorities there is still no abatement in the number of mad dogs and cats which prowled about the town, producing a panic among certain sections of the community. According to official statements, the average number of fresh patients brought to the Pasteur Institute in Leningrad for treatment against the bites of mad dogs is now 20 to 30 daily.

Western Canadian crop reports seem to indicate that the harvest this year will be the largest in some years. A call for 60,000 men has already been issued by the railways. The first quota from Toronto and eastern Canada will begin moving about August 18th, with the second batch from western Ontario about August 31st. It is estimated that these initial movements will amount to 25,000 men, requiring 40 special trains. Many of these farm labourers will remain on Canadian farms.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

TENNIS IN U.S.A.

FRENCH "CRACK" CALLED TO SERVE IN ARMY.

FOREST HILL, September 14th.

The Men's National Championships have started. The United States Lawn Tennis Association has asked Mr. Dwight Davis, Acting War Secretary, to intervene on behalf of LaCoste, who has been summoned from Forest Hill for military service.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

ARGENTINE SCOTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, August 12th.

The Scottish settlers in the Argentine Republic are celebrating a centenary this year. It is exactly 100 years since a large group of Scottish settlers left Leith in the sailing ship *Symmetry* for the hospitable shores of the Argentine to establish the first Scots colony in that country. Curiously enough this year also marks the centenary of the Treaty of Trade and Commerce between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. At first the settlers had plenty of difficulties to overcome, but they addressed themselves with characteristic doggedness to the task, and after a somewhat shaky start at a place called Monte Grande, the colony eventually flourished, and extended to the district of Chascomus, in the Province of Buenos Aires, where they now have their own church. At the present day, all over the Argentine, descendants of these early pioneering Scots can be found carrying on the traditions of the race.

In the year 1880 a few enthusiastic Scots started the St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate. This society has now a membership roll of over 1,100. Its principal objects are benevolence and charity, although it also serves to preserve the Scottish tradition and sentiment amongst the settlers, and their descendants in the Argentine. One of the most commendable branches of the benevolent side of the society's work is the education of children of Scottish descent whose parents cannot afford the fees which are necessary to procure for them adequate education. About three years ago an Education Endowment Fund was started by the society, the sum aimed at being 100,000 Argentine dollars, or roughly £8,000. At the present day £3,000 of that sum has been obtained.

For this purpose and in order to celebrate adequately the centenary of the Scottish settlement the society are holding a Scottish Centenary Fair, the proceeds of which it is hoped will yield the necessary funds for Education endowment. The Prince of Wales has kindly promised to open this fair during his stay in the Argentine. Another Scottish function which the Prince will attend is the unveiling of the war memorial tablet containing the names of all the Scots who went from the Argentine to the Great War. This tablet is placed in the Scottish War Memorial Hall, a building opened in 1921, which cost about £14,000. All this money was obtained by public subscription, and the memorial is the only large war memorial erected in the Argentine by any section of the English speaking peoples. It is certainly a worthy memorial, forming as it does a very necessary part of the Scots School of Buenos Aires. This tablet was made by St. James Taggart at Aberdeen, and was recently shipped to the Argentine in time to be put in its place for unveiling by the Prince. It is made of grey granite, with a red granite border. His Royal Highness will thus participate in two events in which the Scots in the Argentine are specially interested, and it is certain that they on their part will give a hearty Scots welcome to their royal visitor.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

It is unwise at this time of the year, to loiter on or near the main departure platforms at Euston, St. Pancras, or King's Cross. I do not mean that you stand in any danger of being crushed to death. It is a torture of the mind you will suffer, not of the body. The sleeping cars are all marked with the same names that you saw inscribed on the seats at Goodwood and on the coaches at Lord's. There is a crowd round the bookstall of faces as familiar as those of the men and women who frequent the Royal Yacht Squadron lawns at Cowes. Men who have been seen only in top-hats or yachting caps since the beginning of May are now enshrouded in a heather-mixture tweed head-covering that looks like an inverted spoon, and is calculated to let the rain drip off clear of the nose and neck. Women who all the season through have been distinguished for the airiness and flimsiness of their chiffon now walk up and down in stout brogues, woollen stockings of violet design, and thick serge coats and skirts. They carry cases of a curious thin rectangular design. They leave us in no doubt as to their destination of their occupation. They are off to the moors for the Glorious Twelfth. For the rest of the year the Sassanachs are content to regard Scotland as a somewhat dreary land of piercing east winds and incessant rain, where sandy-haired boys of immense concentration walk barefoot daily from the manse to the University and back again as a preparation for the conquest of the world. After a few years they emerge as Carnegies and Barries, dour or whimsical, but certainly rich. In August we regard the country from another angle. It becomes a land of grey castles all reeking with romance, of lonely moors black with peat and purple with heather, over which the youth and beauty of our inland roan gun in hand in search of the brown-grey grouse. After the somewhat artificial life of the London season there is nothing to compare with a day's shoot. We are far out of sight of houses and civilisation long before the Londoner

is out of bed. As likely as not we plough our way for five or six hours on end, through bracken and heather that sprays us with saturating moisture up to our thighs. There is neither track nor road, and nothing moves except the clouds overhead and the distant beaters. Suddenly we hear a whirr of wings, a guttural "Yk-ik-go back, go back," and a dozen brace rise with their breasts to windward before they climb high enough to turn down wind. Gun rises automatically to shoulder, a left and right as they come over our heads, and the dogs are away to retrieve our quarry. It is easy work on the twelfth. The birds are not yet wild nor wild. They do not zig-zag like snipe. By the time we reach the rendezvous for lunch we are loushless feeling mighty pleased with ourselves. Even if we have missed a few "sisters" our appetite is good, and we spend the early hours of a golden afternoon in lying at our ease, serenely happy, regarding now our spoils and now the distant peaks, London completely obliterated from our memory.

DAVID KIRKWOOD HAS SCORED AGAIN. He has persuaded the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons to add porridge to the menu in the Members' dining-room. It will be served after nine o'clock in the evening. "There's no saying what effect it may have," said Dumbarton Burghs, M.P., when discussing his achievement. He has been commissioned to secure the best recipe obtainable in Scotland and to make arrangements for the supply of the correct cooking utensils. "The new regime will not come into force until we reassemble in the autumn," said Mr. Kirkwood. "There are twelve of us who are very fond of porridge. I am going to bring the meal for the porridge back with me after the recess. I shall bring enough for all of us, and I know where to order more. I am going into the kitchen to see that it is cooked properly and to show them how to do it. Southern housewives may be interested to hear exactly how porridge should be cooked. You put some water in the pot, put the pot on the fire or the gas ring, having the meal at hand. You take the meal in your left hand, leaving the right free to stir with. You pass the meal through the fingers into the water, stirring at the same time with the spurtle, or piece of wood for the purpose. You keep on stirring until it comes through the boil as we say. It should come through for about a quarter of an hour. One difference between our porridge and English porridge is that when we put the salt in to taste the porridge is being boiled. The Englishman adds it or takes sugar with it when it is served." Mr. Kirkwood finally agreed that the serving of porridge after nine might have an appreciable effect on the strength of the Scottish contingent in the House at late hours and through all-night sittings. No great tendency to desert the debate has been noticed by the Scottish Labour M.P.'s hitherto, but it is anticipated that, fortified by porridge, they may be capable of even greater things.

HAVING BEEN refused a stone (the Coronation one), Mr. Kirkwood is now petitioning for, if not bread, at least porridge and when he presents himself to Parliament in the autumn he will be equipped to write the monograph, historical, patriotic, and dietetic, which so great a subject deserves, with a damnable supplement on the various porridges of English Hotels. "What porridge had John Keats?" asked Browning, and did not wait for an answer. But we shall learn later on what kind of porridges were supplied to David Kirkwood.

"We all know Dr. Johnson's disparaging view of oats and, by inference, porridge; but that was after he met Boswell. In the dictionary itself porridge is defined as: 'Food made by boiling meat in water; broth'—a recipe which will certainly not be found in the Kirkwood collection. Another illegitimate variety is mentioned in *Peyton's* 'nettle porridge'—which that epicure found 'very good.' Evidently the indiscriminating Southern, any nondescript assortment of a fluid or semi-fluid nature could come under the term. Till the modern age porridge had the reputation of being a wholesome food, but to-day Harley Street looks upon it askance. It is true that Scotland is a great nation, and that argument (or did eat) porridge, but that argument is waved aside by Dr. Woods-Hutchinson in true Johnsonian style. "The Secret," he says, "of their wonderful success, both mental and physical, lies in the fact that any nation trained to survive a diet of oatmeal and the Shorter Catechism could survive anything and flourish anywhere."

NEW P. AND O. LINE.

The twin-screw mail and passenger liner *Rajputana*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's Greenock yard. With the launch of this vessel the P. and O. Company have had 11 vessels built at this yard, a striking record of the intimate association and community of interests existing between the owners and this establishment. The new vessel is 870ft. in length, 71ft. in breadth, 47ft. 6in. in depth, and of over 10,000 tons gross. She has a straight stem and cruiser stern, and is intended for the company's mail and passenger service between London and Bombay. Unfortunately the vessel is not being succeeded immediately, at least by another of the same owners, and the scarcity of contracts is such that the yard from which the *Rajputana* was launched has now no new ships on the stocks.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

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AUGUST 8th.

AUGUST 22nd.

AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon-Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 22nd contains the report of Mr. Hellstrom's lecture on the Bolshevik policy in Canton; the report of the meeting held to re-form the Hongkong Branch of the China Association and the account of the attempt of the Chinese soldiers to loot junks at Shataukok and the intervention of H.M.S. "Foxglove."

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMBAY.)

PARIS, August 15th.
With August, comes the call to the sea, and, more particularly to the call of Deauville for those who can afford its expensive luxuries. All the beaches that sparkle in the sun round the Brittany and Normandy coasts have been gay spots for the last month or so, but, it is to Deauville that the Smart Set world and his wife will set forth this month. And, naturally, they will take with them trunks bulging with lovely creations, in which to promenade up and down the boardwalk, or venture occasionally into the sea. With the salons of the big designers of Paris thronged all day and every day with overseas buyers choosing models for the coming Autumn season in their respective countries, there is a corner, just as important, for the models which will be displayed at Deauville during the next six hectic weeks of their brief season.

BEACH CLOTHES

The clothes which have been designed for the beach, whether for actual swimming or whether for the more popular sport of promenading, are nothing if not exotic this season. In nearly every model, there is an indication of the influence which the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs has already had on the new materials, colours and designs. Many of the materials of which suits and capes are being made are patterned with amazing, vividly-patterned designs that are amazingly reminiscent of the best camouflage efforts of the war. There are suits made of jersey de laine or jersey de soie to be seen, that show trunks and a top piece which is bodice and skirt in one; the trunks and skirt of these suits are plain, generally in a dark colour such as black, navy blue or nigger, but the front is a mass of vivid stripes or even more vivid designs, so that the wearer thereof looks rather like an aborigine in full war paint when she sets forth for her morning dip. Sometimes the bodice is striped or patterned all round; at others, only the front is decorated, and back is left quite plain.

Suits of this type are exactly like a man's in cut, and a narrow belt worn at normal waistline is added. Another idea, very popular at Deauville this season, is to form a kind of loose tunic with two huge silk handkerchiefs adding a pair of plain coloured trunks underneath. I've seen numbers of the most fascinating outfits made in this way. Naturally, the brighter in colour and design the handkerchiefs, the better. Some are veritable orgies of futurist fervour. Another type of suit that is being worn a lot, is in figured linen. Some of those I have seen have been patterned all over in a medley of compasses, ships and signalling flags. Others sport all the fishes in and out of the sea. Suits of this material are cut perfectly straight, they are devoid of sleeves and are finished with a simple bateau neckline.

ONE-PIECE SUITS

A type of suit that remains forever popular is the one-piece black suit devoid of all trimming. With this as a foil to work upon, the beach girl with a clever imagination, can ring in any number of changes by means of coloured belts, caps, sandals and wraps. Jade green looks effective against a black background; likewise, mustard yellow striped or bordered with black.

Cheek, striped and tartan materials are being worn a great deal. Usually, they are mixed with a plain material to throw them into greater relief.

TAFETTA DEAD

Taffetas is quite dead as a material for bathing, even the very thin women who felt it their duty to mankind to don ruffled taffetas costumes when they ventured onto a beach, have discarded them in favour of suits made of one of the modern jersey materials which are so much more becoming and so much less cumbersome to wear.

REBORN CAPS

Smart beach caps are being made of a printed rubberized material that is as practical as it is becoming. One gay model I saw was finished with a printed border running round the hem and showing billowing waves and fringing fish. Wraps are also being made of thick Turkish towelling. A favorite model shows pastel coloured stripes on a creamy background, and, usually, the cap and sandals are chosen to harmonise with this stripe in colour. Caps are more popular than wraps with sleeves. A novelty which the sea has brought forth are striped flannel coats. They are like loose elongated blazers, except that they are nearly always white or cream, and the coloured stripes are not necessarily those of one's club or school.

STOCKINGS NOT FORGOTTEN

Stockings are not being worn to a great extent this year. In France, there is no such thing as a country of mores, the United States, compelling women to cover up their legs in stockings when they go swimming, whether they like it or not, there fore, all who flock to Deauville and the other beaches in France this year, can follow this fashion for bare legs without fear of incurring the might and wrath of the law. For those who prefer to don stockings, there are the most intriguing creations, striped and patterned to a bewildering extent. Horizontal stripes are considered the smartest, notwithstanding the fact that only one woman in a hundred has ever worn such a line. Then, there are

(Continued on next Column.)

PURE ENGLISH.

TRACT WRITTEN BY THE POET
LAUREATE.

The S.P.E., or the Society for Pure English, wishes to cast its net wider. For some years past it has issued tracts, by the first authorities, on matters concerning the writing and the speaking of English; and its latest tract, published by the Clarendon Press and written by the Poet Laureate, constitutes a restatement of its aims and aspirations, and an invitation to all who are interested in its work to become members of the Society.

It is a question of the linguistic rather than the literary purity of the language; the Society has no wish to assume the part of an academy; but it desires to promote discussion and to offer, through its tracts, an impartial forum in which inquiries of high moment to the future of the English tongue may be impartially conducted. The Society stands for reform, among other things, of spelling; but it knows that nothing effective can be done in a hurry, and without the consent and good will of readers, for whose convenience spelling exists; in this respect it is Fabian in its methods, and trusts, if the drift of Mr. Bridges's remarks may be so interpreted, on something like the inevitability of gradualness. At any rate, it intends to do its best, not by *ex cathedra* edicts, but by addressing itself to the persuaded reason of those who use the English tongue.

The justifications for its activities are the spread and employment of English all over the world; the risks which the language has to run of contamination; certain innate defects in it, "not a few of which are believed to be corrigible"; and the fact that in English is enshrined the finest living literature, from which it would be a calamity if current speech became estranged.

What hopes are there of keeping the language pure? It may come as a surprise to some readers of his tract that Mr. Bridges relies confidently on an agency which is too commonly thought to be of debasing influence—namely, journalism. But what should we do, Mr. Bridges asks, without our newspapers? People often read more than they speak; newspapers for their own typographical purposes are bound to follow rules; and through them, and not in spite of them, is to be expected the reform, gradually, and not before all minds are ripe for it, of the present Victorian spelling.

The recognition of the power of newspapers for linguistic good is only one of several conditions discerned as favourable by Mr. Bridges to the formation of a machinery "for the control and evolution of speech." Others are the sciences of philology and phonetics, neither of which was in existence when the modern spelling became uniform; there is the great Oxford Dictionary which tells the history of words and their spelling; there is universal education, with its enormous potentialities; and, lastly, there is the new method of broadcasting, which demands good enunciation, and has the chance of being able to correct what is defective and slipshod on men's lips. Here the aesthetic standard may coincide with the utilitarian.

Mr. Bridges, therefore, is by no means without hope as he looks to the future. If he and his friends can get all those who print and all those who speak at large to thousands on his side, pure English will be something more than a scholar's dream.

cunning little checked jolts to match the cheek and tartan suits. For those who wish to be original, there are socks, mostly showing daring cubist and futurist designs and conceived in vivid and terrible colours.

SHOES FOR SWIMMING

Heavy rubber shoes that fit snugly onto the feet are the wisest choice, for the woman who wishes to swim. Of course, on sandy beaches, shoes are not so much a necessity as an effective luxury; but, on shingle beaches as many of the beaches are in France and England, shoes are an absolute necessity. If one does not wish to suffer agonies from bruised feet, Rubber shoes can be obtained in the jolliest of colours—cherry red, reekless blue, jade green, mustard yellow and deep purple, and they are usually finished with a border of white to throw the colour into relief. For the promenader along the boardwalk, there are the daintiest of woven straw sandals. They are to be had in different colour combinations, and worn with or without stockings, look most effective. Some of the more elaborate models are decorated with motifs, worked in corals of coloured raffia. Satin slippers for beach wear, are as remote a thing of the past as taffetas bathing suits.

PRACTICAL CAPS

Most of the bathing caps are being made of thin coloured rubber. Those fitting closely to the head have been found to be the most practical as well as the most becoming. Some beach wear specialists are adding little chin straps, that prevent the cap from being carried off by the wildest wave, and add a piquant note to the face of the wearer. The coloured silk handkerchiefs tied so as to show bows jutting out at all angles, still continues to be one of the most effective types of headdress, and therefore, the most popular.

Beach Parnails are tiny affairs this season, even thinner than the Tan Through variety of umbrellas. They are often made of paper in imitation of the flat, many-ribbed model of the Japanese.

HOME LIFE IN DENMARK.
PREDOMINANCE OF THE MASTER
OF THE HOUSE.

The husband is a very important person in the Danish household. By that it is not meant to convey that the wife is a nonentity in her home. Far from it. Danish women had the vote long before English women. Also they share in masculine professions and avocations to an even greater extent than in this country. But the patriarchal idea is very strong, though perhaps not quite so much now as formerly, and the Danish husband is the head of his household not only in theory but in fact.

A POPULAR ACTOR.

Mr. Carl Brisson, one of the most popular actors on the English stage to-day, and a Dane by birth, illustrated this point when interviewed recently. "Take dinner in a Danish house," he said. "It is true that, except on Christmas Eve, when the husband dissects the goose, the wife always serves, but she does not distribute the food. When she has carved a portion, a servant, if there is one, or a member of the family, takes the dish to the master (unless a guest is present) and he helps himself. Guests excepted, food is offered to him before anyone else."

"Danish children, though lovingly treated, have to render strict obedience and respect to their parents. They never address them as 'you', but always as 'daddy' or 'mamma.' Thus a Danish child would not say to its father: 'Will you please give me this?' but 'Will daddy please give me this?' Children under 14 or 15 have their meals by themselves, except on festive occasions."

"In short, I should say that the Danish home of to-day with its patriarchal atmosphere and the discipline of the children," added Mr. Brisson, "corresponds to the English home of fifty years ago as I have read about it."

SHORTAGE OF SERVANTS.

The servant problem is as acute in Denmark as in England. As a result, people began to develop the restaurant and flat habit, and home ties were being loosened. This, however, has been checked by the Government's action in imposing a 10 per cent. tax on hotels and restaurant bills. The duty is resented, and at present hotels and restaurants are more or less boycotted.

As is general on the Continent, the Danish breakfast consists of coffee and rolls. Lunch at 12 noon is a substantial meal; dinner is taken between 7 and 8. In between is "3 o'clock tea," made fashionable by British officers interned during the war. Most Danish people, however, drink coffee, not tea, at this meal, which is a movable feast.

"The distinctive features of the Danish home life," said Mr. Brisson, "are the predominance of the master of the household, the pride the women take in housecraft, the good behaviour of the children, and the cheapness of the living; for a middle-class family of six, can manage very comfortably on £300 a year."

QUEER CLUBS.

MODERN REVIVAL OF AN OLD IDEA.

[BY ERNEST WOODWARD.]

The news that clubs for gloomy people have been started in Brighton London may startle and amuse us. Yet such eccentric circles are by no means unique. In the 18th century, in fact, they had quite a vogue.

The Surly Club was one of the several curious institutions inaugurated during that period. There, any members who seemed to display a sour temper and a gloomy disposition were immediately thrown out of the charming group. Depression and scowls were members' bread and butter.

The Split-Farthing Club was another curiosity. Here met the misers of those days, tight-fisted old gentlemen who must have driven their creditors to the asylums. One can imagine these skinflints all grouped together exchanging tales of how they saved farthings.

No less queer was the Ugly Club. The qualification for membership, once entered, was doubtless easy enough to keep. John Wilkes was president for life; and Count Mirabeau, the greatest orator of the French Revolution, had the pleasure of being an honorary member.

Another freak of eighteenth century society was an institution called the Lying Club, whose members were not permitted to utter a single truth during their sittings, unless they had been expressly authorised to do so by the president! (One spoken truth, if found to be such, might end one's membership.)

To what other clubs ex-members of that institution resorted, we do not know. If they attempted to gain entrance to the Split-Farthing Club by saying they were misers, one would imagine the retort, "You're a liar!"

The Unfortunate Club must have been similar to the present-day Sick and Sorrow Clubs, where the qualification for membership is said to be the ownership of a despondent air and a really big grievance.

Under the roof of the Unfortunate Club in those days gathered the unhappily married, the bankrupts, those who had met disaster in any walk of life or imagined themselves to be in any way unfortunate. Whether they arranged excursions to graveyards as their successors are doing, I cannot say. Anyway, it may be as well not to discourage such eccentric clubs to-day. The members are at least out of everybody else's way.

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AND CHRONICLE
1926.

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HOBBS ON "W.G."

THE TWO GREAT PLAYERS' FEATS CONTRASTED.

[At Taunton on August 17th, J. B. Hobbs, the famous Surrey batsman, equalled the late W. G. Grace's record of 124 hundreds in first-class cricket. Since then he has beaten it. But the scene at Taunton when Hobbs drew level with the record of cricket's Grand Old Man was a memorable one in the annals of the game, and it is described in the following article by one who was present.]

Behind Hobbs as he entered the pavilion were the cheers of a crowd which had forgotten championship points and county partisanship to applaud the great triumph of a great cricketer. In front of him was the prospect of a bath and a rest. And it was a thankful man who smiled a little wearily to those who surrounded him with congratulations as he slowly took off his pads.

He had equalled the finest of all cricket records; and, although he is one of the most modest and least emotional of men, he could not hide his very natural pride and delight at a moment which was the greatest of his life—a moment as great as any in the history of sport.

As he sat there, apparently relieved when the hand-shakes of congratulations were over, still untrusting his pads, it was impossible not to contrast him with that old Champion whose record he had equalled and who died ten years ago.

Hobbs is not yet forty-three years of age, and he weighs under 12 stone. W. G. Grace was fifty-six when he scored his last century, and his weight at that time approached 20 stone. And Hobbs, slight in build, of medium height, looked almost frail by comparison when one recalled in memory the burly figure of "W.G.," a giant in stature, bulky as broad as a door, bluff, bronzed, and bearded.

RECORD-MAKING.

"Of course, I am very, very pleased," said Hobbs, as he took off his second pad. "Although I sometimes think that too much attention is paid to records and an exaggerated importance often given to some innings just because they reach three figures. Many a 50, or less, you know, is of more value to a side and of greater merit than some of the centuries."

"Although I have been fortunate enough to score as many hundreds as Dr. Grace, I do not think that it is desirable or possible for people to attempt to make a comparison between his performances and mine. We have scored our runs at different times, and therefore in different conditions.

"How I should have fared on the old, rough wickets I cannot, of course, say. Fortunately I have not had many shooters to stop, and Dr. Grace, they say, had to get his bat down to one or two over every over, with the next ball perhaps jumping head high. Anyhow, century-making must have been a very exhausting affair before boundaries were instituted, and when batsmen had to run out their hits, as was the case in 'W.G.'s' early days.

"Unfortunately I did not see him bat until he was past his prime, but I had the pleasure of playing against him a few times when he was quite an old man, and I shall always think of him as the greatest cricketer that the world has ever known."

THE FIRST CENTURY.

"I made my first century in first-class cricket against Essex—a county for which it was suggested, in my early days that I should qualify—at the Oval in May of 1903. That was my first season in the Surrey eleven. By a coincidence Dr. Grace's first hundred was scored on the same ground nearly forty years before."

But on that occasion he made 224 not out for England against Surrey—and he was only 18 at the time!

"I can recall the details of that opening century of mine more clearly than anything connected with more recent innings. I remember that they missed me at the wicket when I had made 90—and I went on, thanks to the Pates, to score 155."

"It is difficult for me to say which of my hundreds I consider the best. So much depends on circumstances and conditions. A century which contains chances and lucky snicks when the wicket is bad may actually be better than a hundred made quickly, easily, with every run coming from the middle of the bat blade on a perfect pitch."

"But I shall always look back with particular pleasure to the 128 not out which I made in the second Test match at Melbourne in 1911. England only wanted a few more than 200 to win, but scoring had been comparatively low throughout the match, and at the time Australian bowling was, I think, better than it has been since."

"Yet there have been days when I worked harder to score under 50 than when I have reached a hundred."

"I should like to say how much I appreciate the kindness and encouragement that I have been given by the public in what they call my 'chance for a record.' As it is, I feel like a bird released from a cage. I'm pleased it's over."

UNEXPECTED TRUMPS.

"BAD BOYS" WHO MAKE GOOD.

[BY CAPT. E. R. G. EVANS, C.B., D.S.O.]

"Evans of the Frocks," as he is widely known since his famous destroyer fight in 1917, was expelled from school as a boy of 8. To-day he is said to have more decorations than any other officer in the Navy. He has been the hero of innumerable adventures. He was second in command of the last Scott expedition to the Antarctic and took command after Scott's death.

The purpose of this article is nothing more nor less than a plea for the naughty boy, that he shall be given a fighting chance.

If he were to be given a better show, he would be happier, and there would be less power in the hands of the simper than there is to-day.

There are many different types of "the naughty boy," but there is only one kind of schoolmaster that can really handle him—the considerate, just, humane man of character, with a sporting instinct and a true sense of humour, who understands the naughty boy and gets the best out of him.

Master the boy, and you have mastered the man! And once you have mastered the man, and got him to believe in you, he will follow you through good times and bad. Stand by him and he'll stand by you—in industry, commerce, peace, and war.

By the naughty boy I mean the boy who gets into mischief, not the fool who by stupidity does damage; the naughty boy is not usually stupid, but is generally enterprising and above the average, mentally and physically—otherwise he would fall into line with the more ordinary type as a matter of course.

Commonly speaking, the naughty boy has more ginger and more "guts" than the good boy, but he suffers for his so-called misdeeds, for once he has acquired the reputation of being "a naughty boy" he is placed at a disadvantage. "Give a dog a bad name—and hang him!" applies to the naughty boy far too much in the countries of grandiose legislation.

WHY I WAS EXPELLED.

Think what a handicap it is for a boy to be expelled from school.

With my elder brother I was expelled from a school of 500 boys for—

(a) Playing truant on various occasions.

(b) Fighting for pennies in the meat market during school hours.

I shall always remember the beating I got before my expulsion. Picturing the scene: the Great Hall crowded with chattering youngsters, the sixth form boys swaggering in, disdaining to notice the rows of little squeakers from the lower school, masters here and there in groups of two and three—and sudden silence! The Head Master!

He hurries through the Great Hall with everybody's gaze upon him, a typical John Bull, side whiskers, firm mouth, slightly corpulent, and with a good face, a strong face lacking but one quality—humour. Then come prayers, the echo of the head master's voice resounding through the arches of the beautiful building with its high pillars and magnificent stained glass windows.

Next, the general confession—25 men and 500 boys in sing-song voice chanting "Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred, and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep."

Prayers are ended in a long-drawn musical "Amen," and immediately after—

"Evans, F. J. D.
Evans, E. R. G.,"

calls the head master. Two tiny, white-faced boys in Eton suits, one with a black eye and one with very bruised knuckles, shiver with fright as they walk forward, up three steps on to the elevated platform where the head master stands.

"FOR TROUBLESOME BOYS."

"The porter, comes forward and hands the head master a cane, and the two little transgressors receive six strokes each—"pro forma," and are led away, ashamed and outlaid, from the school into which their father had worked so hard to get them.

Now comes the father's difficulty; no body wants boys who have been expelled; good schools are so difficult to get into—for poor men's sons.

Anyway, I found myself in the early nineties the youngest, and a long way the smallest, child in "The School for Troublesome Boys."

It was at Realey, in Surrey, and the head master was the brother of a famous judge of the High Court.

His name was Eddy, and he was a born leader, this schoolmaster. He had a natural gift for getting the best out of us, and we loved him. If he beat us we thoroughly deserved it—and never forgot it. But—and there is a very big but in all this—the Navy doesn't take cadets from "schools for troublesome boys," and one public school won't take a boy who has been expelled from another.

My early training had to come from a Merchant Service Training Ship, and it was only by pure good luck that I snatched a Queen's Cadetship from the Worcester into the Navy—and the Navy doesn't take kindly to "school children."

It has taken a good many years to live down that "fighting for pennies in the meat market," and there must be thousands and thousands of naughty boys fighting to get jobs, but handicapped by some record of a petty crime committed in their youth.

TURNED UP TRUMPS.

A very understanding Second Sea Lord used to send me samples of "King's Hard Bargains," as we call them in the Navy, when I commanded the Auxiliary Patrol, and in wise cases out of ten they turned up trumps, to their own credit and to the lasting discredit of their superior officers, who could not manage them, all because these superior officers had not taken the trouble to understand them.

Why is there so much unrest in the world? Ask the naughty boy; he alone can answer—and his answer will probably be: "Because there are so many little tin gods about who have never done anything wrong and who have no imagination, no understanding, and no consideration for the man who 'slips off the rails' occasionally."

When the Great War storm burst the "naughty boy" came into his own—he was wonderful—but now all that is forgotten, and little Cuthbert has come out of his hole, pinched all the good jobs, and is making it damned hard for the naughty boy to make both ends meet. You see, he has got to pay for that few years' holiday he took over in France, while the good boy "won the war"—in an office.

AN EXCELLENT TIPPIN' DISH.

STUFFED CUCUMBER.

Ingredients.—2 cucumbers, 3 hard-boiled eggs, 1½ pints of white sauce, 2oz. of grated cheese, round croissants or fried bread, small macaroni cutlets, salt, pepper.

Method.—Choose large, straight cucumbers, peel and cut each into 3 or 4 pieces. Scoop out the centre of each piece and either steam them until soft or put them in a pan with a little hot stock or water, and simmer them until soft. Drain well on a cloth. Rub the yolk of one egg through a sieve, chop the white of the remaining eggs, and mix them with a little of the white sauce and the cheese. Season and fill the cucumber pieces with the mixture. Put each piece of cucumber on a small croissant or fried bread; place them in a row on a hot dish, pour the rest of the sauce round, and garnish with small macaroni cutlets placed round the dish.

To Make the Macaroni Cutlets.
Chop 2oz. of cooked macaroni small, mix it with a gill of stiff white sauce, 2oz. of grated cheese, and the beaten yolk of an egg. Season, and when the mixture is cold shape it into small cutlets. Brush them over with the slightly whipped white of the egg, dip in breadcrumbs, and fry in hot fat. Drain well and insert a small piece of uncooked macaroni in the pointed end of each cutlet.



Weather Forecast.
Hot weather will continue for several months.—Official.

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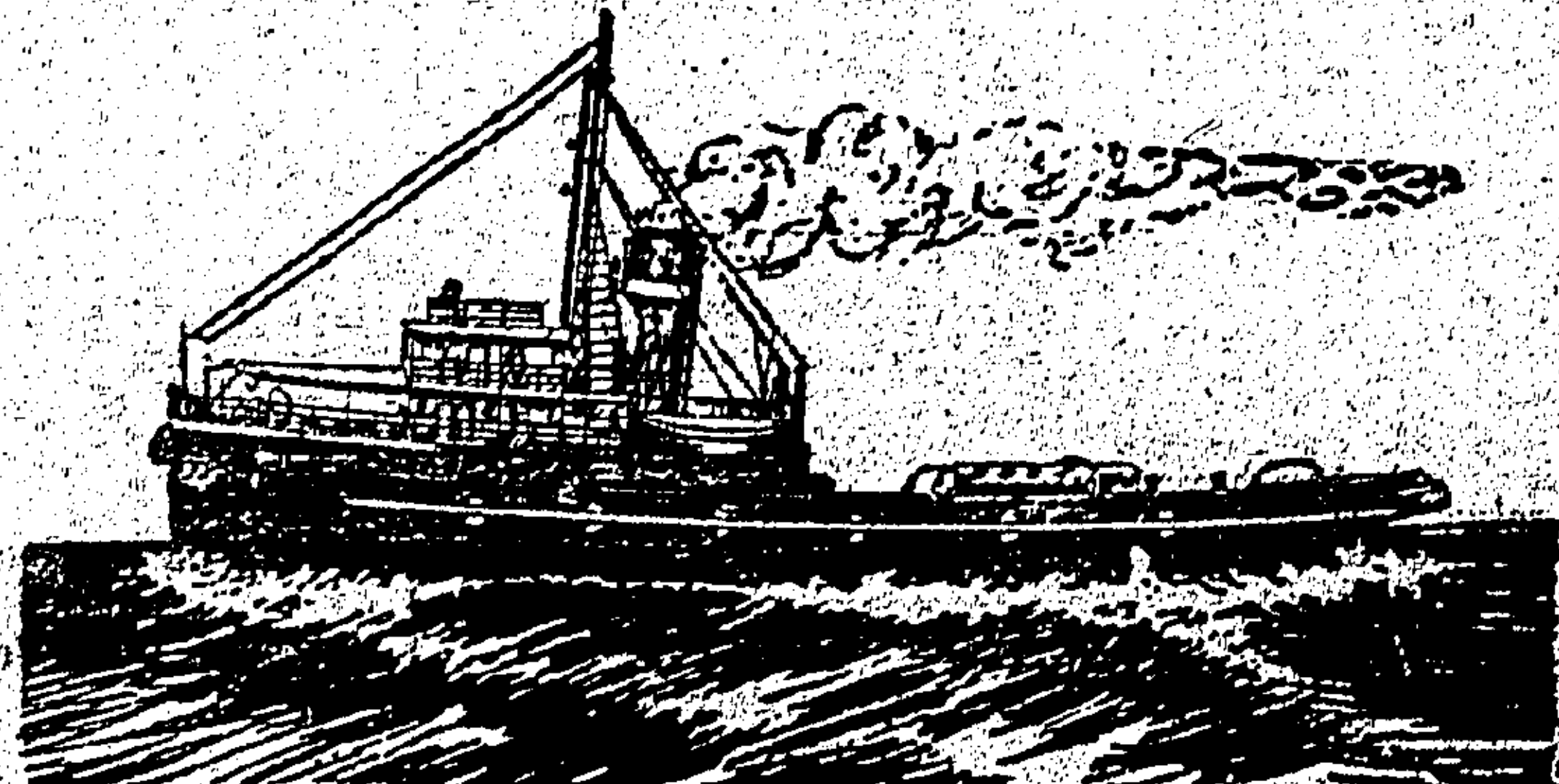


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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 14th.
Asama Maru No. 22, Japanese str., 528 tons, Capt. M. Tsujiguchi, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 331—M.B.K.
Imatoca, Norwegian str., from Canton, lying at Kowloon Dock.
Maybashi Maru, Japanese str., 4,321 tons, Capt. M. Murakami, from Kobe, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—N.Y.K.
Taika Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong and Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 311—O.S.K.
September 15th.
Calchas, British str., 6,313 tons, Capt. D. Mansfield, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf—B. & S.
Chipping, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. D. Burleigh, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 331—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. H. J. J. Carlsen, from Tamsui, lying at Tai Kok Tsui—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 15th.
Huak Maru, for Whampoa.
Kwai Jui, for Borneo and Pampockan Bay.
Maybashi Maru, for Keelung.
Namuch, for Hoilow.
Shantung, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
 For s.s. *President Hayes*, on September 15th:—Mr. O. Friesner, Madame J. Journeau, Miss H. Neward, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Orlanes, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Navarro and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bautista and daughter, Miss Scandbach, Mrs. L. Swin, Mr. R. F. Lazaroo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. C. T. Alden and child, Mr. C. A. Clark, Mrs. H. A. Baume, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Cottingham, Mr. H. V. Crawford, Mr. F. Himmow, Mr. D. Hardie, Mr. T. H. Lowry, Miss L. C. Moore, Mr. D. H. Steinmetz, Mr. L. N. Welter, Mr. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Acevedo and daughter, Mr. H. R. Jones, Mrs. M. Michel and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Morley and child, Mrs. J. S. Parmelee, Mr. G. F. Sanderson, Mr. E. Williams, Miss H. A. Williams.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R. I. and Apur Company's s.s. *Talavera* left Singapore for this port on September 14th, and is due here on September 16th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on the China Coast:—
 Mr. H. Mackay, has signed off the s.s. *Kiangshing* as third engineer.
 Mr. G. L. Gaskill, has gone from third mate of the *Tai Shing* to third mate of the *Chung Shing*.
 Mr. J. M. Macleod, has signed off the *Yuen Sang* as third engineer.
 Mr. F. S. Baurke, has signed off the *Kwangchow* as second engineer.
 Mr. W. Prendergast, has signed off the *Kwang Yung* as first mate.
 Mr. E. McManis, has signed off the *Kanan* as first engineer and has gone second engineer of the same ship.
 Mr. J. H. Fayers, has signed off the *Kanan* as second engineer and has signed on the same vessel as third engineer.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 97, of which 52 were British. There were nine arrivals, of which two were British, one Norwegian, one German and five Japanese. The departures numbered four.

The vessels arriving were the s.s. *Calchas* from Liverpool and Singapore with 1,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Chipping* from Tientsin and Weihaiwei with 550 tons of general cargo and mail from Weihaiwei; the s.s. *Imatoca* from Canton with a nil entry; the s.s. *Scher* from Hamburg and Manila with 675 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Maybashi Maru* from Kobe and Bais and the s.s. *Asama Maru* from Keelung with through cargoes; the s.s. *Amakusa Maru* from Keelung and Swatow with coal, general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Taika Maru* from Bombay and Singapore with rice and general cargo and mail and the s.s. *Taika Maru* for Haiphong and Hoilow with 438 pigs, poultry, and 550 tons of general cargo and mail.

The departures for the above period were the s.s. *President Hayes* for Manila; the s.s. *Hector* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Lai Sang* for Kobe and the s.s. *Hizuka Maru* for Whampoa. The clearances were the s.s. *Devonshire* for Hoilow; the s.s. *Zamba Maru* for Shanghai and the s.s. *Scher* for Shanghai.

The river steamer sailings continue as usual to Macao and lookings continue good.

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 Mrs. E. M. Snuggs
 Miss F. M. Snuggs
 Dr. H. F. Sommers
 Mrs. E. Sparke
 Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Tobias
 Mr. R. C. Trowell
 Mr. C. Trimm
 Lt. Col. & Mrs. G.
 Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Van
 Miss M. Vos
 Miss E. S. Wallace
 Mr. G. Wandenberg
 Mr. E. Watkins
 Mr. E. G. Watson
 Mrs. H. G. Williams
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilson
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Woessner
 Mr. D. E. Wood
 Mr. R. E. Wood
 Mr. H. S. Zumbalt

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.59	29.68
Temperature	85	74	85
Humidity	54	63	56
Wind Direction	N	Calms	NW
Force	2	0	4
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 14th			88
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th			74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 16th to 22nd, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Standard Time	Height	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Wed.	16	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		7 57	6 8	1 43	3 7
Thur.	17	8 32	5 2	2 58	1 7
		8 31	6 9	3 25	1 3
Fri.	18	9 38	5 4	3 25	1 7
		9 56	5 6	3 53	1 7
Satur.	19	10 42	7 0	3 34	2 6
		10 17	5 9	4 20	1 9
Sun.	20	10 19	6 9	4 11	2 4
		10 41	6 2	4 47	2 3
Mon.	21	10 58	6 5	4 51	2 2
		11 8	6 4	5 15	2 3
Tues.	22	11 43	6 0	5 37	2 2
		11 35	6 5	5 44	2 0

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amboise (M.M.), due to-day.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 23rd.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Matra (P. & O.), due to-morrow.
Portchar (M.M.), due to-day.
Sudan (P. & O.), due September 18th.
Schlesien (N.D.L.), due to-day.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

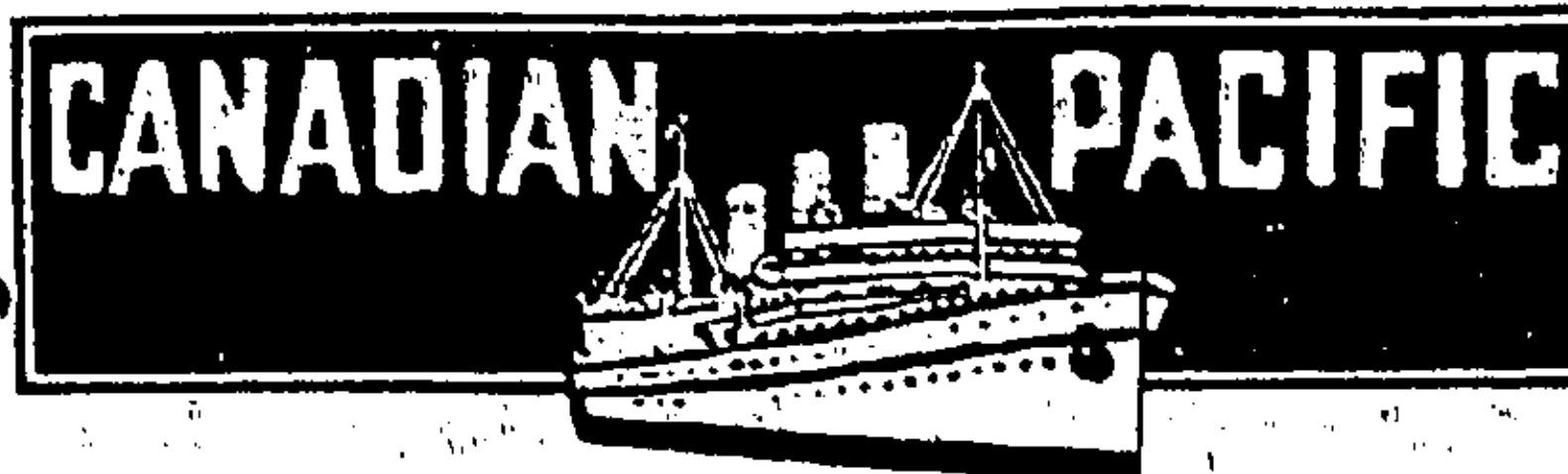
Comprehensive and Complete Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
 Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
 with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum for delivery in Hongkong including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
 of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1924.

Revised by the Members
 PRINTED BY THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE 85



THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

WILL SAIL FROM
HONGKONG
 FOR
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
 VIA
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS
 AT

**5.00 p.m., THURSDAY,
 SEPTEMBER 17th, 1925.**

Passenger Department: Tel. O. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS [15]



VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
 Through passage rates to Europe via America \$3400, \$3420, \$3440
IYO MARU Wednesday, 16th Sept. at D.L.
SHIZUOKA MARU Friday, 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
HAKONE MARU Tuesday, 29th Sept. at 5 p.m.
BUWA MARU Saturday, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd September
AKI MARU Wednesday, 21st Oct.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
MATERASHI MARU Monday, 14th September
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
MURORAN MARU Wednesday, 9th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOYOOKA MARU Monday, 28th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Thursday, 17th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 15th Sept.
HAKOZAKI MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
TSUSHIMA MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
DELAGOA MARU Wednesday, 30th Sept.

For further information, apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager. [16]



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
 and
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
 North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA" Beginning of Oct., 1925
 s.s. "OOSTERK" Beginning of Nov., "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OOSTERK" 24th Sept., 1925
 s.s. "OUDERK" 18th Oct., "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone Central No. 1874. Agents, York Building. 8

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA via AMOY "SU-SANG" ... Friday, 18th Sept. at 7 a.m.
 TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSHING" ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept. at 7 a.m.
 KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "KUMSANG" ... Saturday, 26th Sept. at 7 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Saturday, 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "HOSANG" ... Monday, 12th Oct. at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE ... EVERY TEN DAYS
 SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE ... EVERY THREE DAYS
 HONGKONG—MANILA LINE ... EVERY SATURDAY FROM BOAT POST
 HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE ... EVERY SATURDAY FROM BOAT POST
 HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE ... EVERY PORTNIGHT
 HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE ... EVERY PORTNIGHT
 HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE ... EVERY WEEK

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 GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel. Due Hongkong.
 "GLENSTANE" ... 20th Sept.
 "GLENAP" ... 29th "
 "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 15th Oct.
 "GLENLUCE" ... 1st Nov.
 "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 12th "
 "GLENBEG" ... 26th "

HOMWARDS.

Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharges.
 "GLENAMOEY" ... 3rd Oct.
 London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

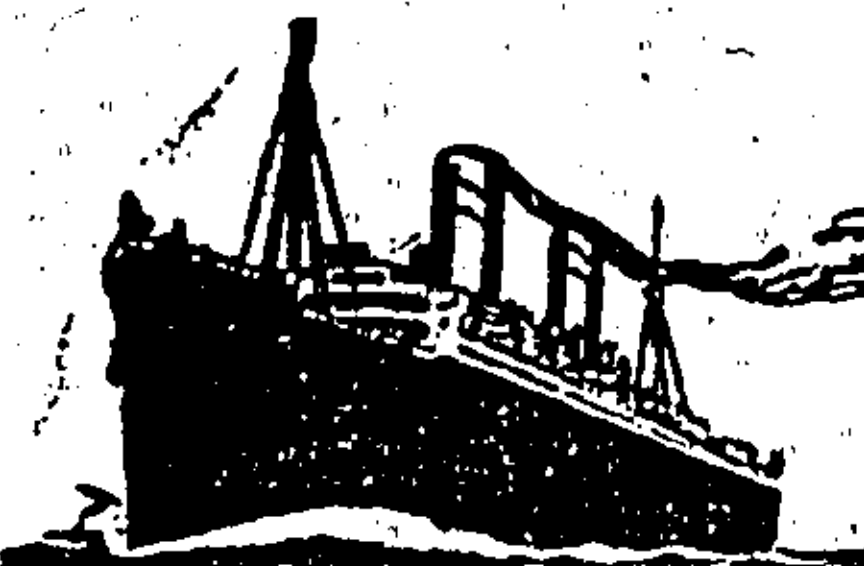
Movements are subject to change without notice.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



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NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLAS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN
"PFALZ"	10th October	14th October, 1925
"TRIEM"	7th November	14th November, "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	5th December	12th December, "
"COBLENZ"	2nd January	12th January, 1926
"ANHALT"	30th January	7th February, "
"FULDA"	27th February	4th April, "
"DRESDEN"	27th March	1st May, "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	24th April	29th May, "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone O. 4557:
 3, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG. [13]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

SAILING FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

\$ S.S. "OLDENBURG" (due from Europe) 25th Sept.

SAILINGS FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "FURST BUELOW" 8th Oct.
 S.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (via Manila) 18th Oct.
 \$ S.S. "OLDENBURG" (calling at Genoa) 5th Nov.

\$ Excellent accommodation for 40 passengers in Cabin class. Hongkong to Genoa—273.

JEBSEN & CO.,

12 Pedder Street.

T. O. 2295 [18]

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th September
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... 7th OctoberBOSTON NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st November

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 27th September
For HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class 288. 2nd Class 250.
"B" 1st Class 260. 2nd Class 235.MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINES.S. "SURAT" ... Middle November
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Inhanga, Zambezi, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Ladetitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.AUSTRAL-EST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALAYAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Lines or other services.

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Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

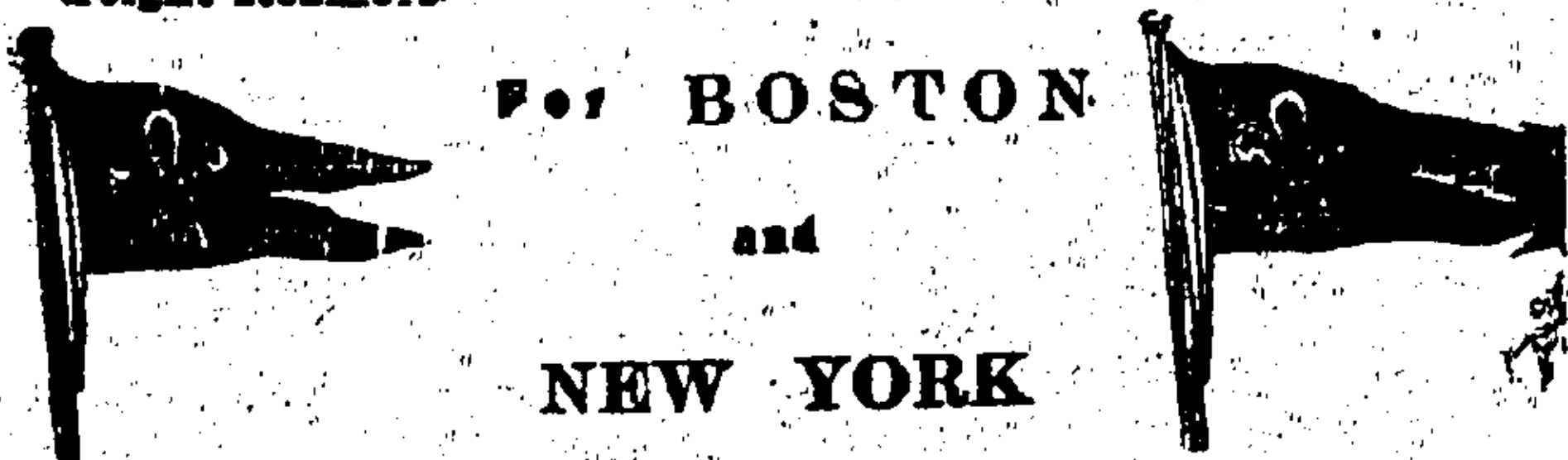
Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Sept.
S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Sept.
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Oct.
S.S. "EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Oct.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 30th Sept. 1925.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
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CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KEYBER"	9,114	19th Sept. Noon	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"NAGPORE"	5,533	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BOUDAN"	4,696	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,341	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIGILIA"	6,813	13th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIVA"	9,139	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALIAN"	9,144	18th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,338	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MAUEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,341	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Feb.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KRIVA"	9,139	23rd Mar.	Mars., London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	9th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	26th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KARAFURA"	9,144	24th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"KALIAN"	9,144	24th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,338	24th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	24th Oct.	do.
"MAUEDONIA"	11,089	24th Oct.	do.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Hongkong, India, Cebu, Kolambanga, Java, Amoy, Swatow, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co. Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, the P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	4,696	19th Sept. Noon	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	23rd Sept.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Sept.	do.
"KALIA"	9,138	2nd Oct.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"SIGILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	17th Oct.	do.
"KALIAN"	9,144	18th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,338	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	4,696	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MAUEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Singapore must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-coming steamer.

All bills are given with Electric Fans free of charge.

Fare for Mailing letters more than 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Telephones and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 or 18 Days)

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. B. Turnbull ... Monday, 21st Sept. 1 p.m.

For Amoy and Fochow. Calling at Amoy for Passenger only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank of China).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking) and return by the same steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.HAIPHONG & BANGKOK ... "KIUNGCHOW" ... On 17th Sept. 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE ... "KINGHUAN" ... On 19th Sept. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 22nd Sept. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 32.

Agents.

CARGO OFF FARRICK CAN BE QUOTED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**"CHANGTE"**This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on
Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 10 a.m.FOR—
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
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LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 10th Oct.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails 13th Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails 10th Nov.
S.S. "PERSEA"	...	Sails 12th Nov.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	...	Sails 30th Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 31st Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails 1st Dec.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 31st Dec.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICA & PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	From Amoy, Hongkong and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
AMBOISE	1925	1925
CHANTILLY	18th Sept. "
PORTOES	14th Aug. "	20th Sept. "
DAEYAGAN	28th Aug. "	27th Oct. "
AMBOISE	11th Sept. "	10th Nov. "
ANGERS	25th Sept. "	24th Nov. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A Class (1st Class) ... \$ 85.00. Od. B Class (1st Class) ... \$ 23.00. Od.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$ 83.00. Od. STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$ 21.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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Loading for HAYRE & ANTWERP

& DUNKIRK about

"YANG-TSE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due

to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 740.

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OPENING QUOTATIONS

ON PAKA		
Bank Bills, on demand...	1,245	
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ON BAW		
Bank Bills, on demand...	593	
Credit, at 30 days' sight	604	
ON BOMBA		
Telegraphic Transfer		
Bank Bills, on demand...	159	
ON CALCUTTA		
Telegraphic Transfer		
Bank Bills, on demand...	1594	
ON RANGOON		
Bank Bills, at sight		nom.
Private, 30 days' sight		148
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand		117
ON MANILA—On demand		103
ON SINGAPORE—On demand		144
ON BATAVIA—On demand		nom.
ON SOERABAYA—On demand		nom.
ON BANGKOK—On demand		77.06
ON RANGOON—On demand		33
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying rate		
Gold Loan, 100 days, per baal		
BAR SILVER, per oz.		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE	
Canton	Hengam	Wednesday, 16th,	7.15 A.M.
Manila	Kiushan	" "	7.15 A.M.
Hankow	Batavia	" "	9.30 A.M.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marselles—due Marselles, 17th Oct.	Amboise	} Reg. Letters	9.45 A.M.
Straits	Van Cloon		10.50 A.M.
Saigon and Bangkok	Sakine Maru	} Reg. Letters	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Calcho		12.30 P.M.
Haiphong and Bangkok	Kiungchow	Thursday, 17th,	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancou- ver, B.C., 5th Oct.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels	Noon
Wei Hai Wei	Kueichow	Reg.	2.45 P.M.
Shanghai and *Japan	Porthos	Letters	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and *Japan	Mahua		2.30 P.M.
Hankow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Amakusa Maru	Friday, 18th,	8.50 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 8th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Grant	Parcels	Noon
Manila	Pres. Pierce	Registration	2.45 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marselles—due Marselles, 17th Oct.	Khyber	Letters	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Soudan	Parcels	12.20 P.M.
Batavia and Calcutta	Sui Sang	Reg.	4.00 P.M.
Saigon, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Maru	Reg. Letters	9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 15th Oct.	Siberia Maru	19th,	10.30 A.M.
Amoy and Eschschow	Hai Ching	} Registration Letters	Noon
Straits Egypt & Europe via Marselles— due Marselles, 20th Oct.	Eunusius		1.45 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Madison	20th,	2.30 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 4th Oct.	Tungo Maru	Tuesday, 22nd,	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Polk	Wednesday, 23rd,	8.45 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marselles —due Marselles, 25th Oct.	Hakomo Maru	Registration Letters	9.30 A.M.
		Monday, 25th,	5.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 26th,	2.45 P.M.
		Registration Letters	3.30 P.M.

Hongkong. London Office 171 Fleet

